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VOL. 1 NO. 167. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1913. ONE ANNA.


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LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

| Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13th September | India .. | 8000 | Macedonia.... | 10500 |
| 20th ,, | Arcadia .. | 7000 | ..... | ..... |
| 27th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Malwa .. | 11000 |
| 4th October | Egypt .. | 8000 | ..... | ..... |
| 11th ,, | Salsette .. | 6060 | Mooltan.. | 10000 |
| 18th ,, | Persia .. | 8000 | ..... | ..... |
| 25th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Morea .. | 11000 |

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

| Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with. | Ton |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31st February.* | Caledonia. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 28th ,, | Maloja .. | 12500 | ..... | .. |
| 7 March. | Persia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 14th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Marmora | 10500 |
| 21st ,, | Macedonia | 10500 | ..... | ... |
| 28th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Moldavia | 10000 |
| *1st April. | Himalaya.. | 7000 | ..... | .. |
| 4th ,, | Arabia .. | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 11th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mecina | 12500 |
| 18th ,, | Mantua .. | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 25th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mongolia | 10000 |
| 2nd May. | Caledonia | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 9th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Malwa | 1100 |
| 16th ,, | Persia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
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| Jinsen Maru | J. C. Richards. | 3785 | 7th Sep | 19th Sept |
| Bombay Maru | Y. Tozawa | 4625 | 21st Sept | 3rd Octr. |
| Kamakura Maru | T. Hori. | 6126 | 5th Octr. | 17th Octr. |
| Rangoon Maru | V. Kamoshita | 936 | 19th Octr | 31st Octr. |
| Kawachi Maru | A Christiansen | 6163 | 2nd Nov. | 14th Nov |
| Penang Maru | S. Murazumi | 580 | 16th Nov. | 28th Nov |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| LHASA | 2184 | Mon 15th Sept. | 11 a.m. | † P.D. & C.M |
| DWARKA | 1695, | Th 18th Sept, | 9 a. m. | ‡ C. M |
| LINGA | 2185, | Fri. 19th Sep | 6 a.m. | Direc |

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

‡ Cutch Mandvi.

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FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA (Fortnightly)

| Steamer | Tonnage | Sailing on |
|---|---|---|
| †PURNEA .. | 3306 | Thursday, 18th Sept |
| *PUNTAKOTA.. | 3418 | ,, 2nd October |
| †DUNDUA .. | 3305 | ,, 16th October |
| *PALAMCOTTA | 3413 | ,, 30th October |

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

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WANTED LADY ASSISTANTS with experience in the Drapery business. Lahore winter, Simla summer months. Apply stating previous experience to E. CLARKE, Bank Buildings, Simla.

WANTED KNOWN—Two rooms vacant for October and November in Children's Home, Simla. Terms and particulars for now and 1914, apply Miss STOWELL, St. Bernards, Simla.

WANTED AUTHOR to write about 125 pages, Demy 8vo. (with copyright) of an up-to-date Archæological work on Delhi. Apply stating qualifications and terms to SUPERINTENDENT, PRINTING & PUBLISHING Co., Delhi.

WANTED—Babu, experienced in ordinary Club Office work. Must be good at accounts. Pay according to experience and qualifications. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bankipur Club, not later than the 15th October, giving full particulars regarding age, previous experience, present appointment and pay.

WANTED—For the Indian National Congress to be held at Karachi in December 1913, a competent Shorthand Reporter—Apply stating terms and forwarding testimonials to—
GHULAMALI G. CHAGLA,
General Secretary, Reception Committee,
Karachi.

WANTED AT ONCE—A HEAD ASSISTANT for the Special Branch of the Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Assam, on a monthly salary of Rs. 250, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 300.

Candidates should either be Europeans or Anglo-Indians and must have a considerable experience of the work in a similar office; no one need apply who has not. Candidates should state in their applications whether they are Anglo-Indians or Europeans.

Applications should be accompanied by true copies of testimonials of character, conduct, etc.
C. W. T. FEILMAN,
Personal Assistant to the
Inspector-General of Police, Assam.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PEDIGREE wire Fox-terrier puppies, 6 weeks old. Bitches Rs. 30 each. Dog Rs. 40. Apply H. McCOMAS, Shahjahanpur.

FOR SALE—One No. 4 "Brahmah" Soda Water Machine, complete and improved turnover bottling machine with syrup pump. In good working order. Rs. 800 or offer. Apply to OFFICER COMMANDING, No. 60 Company, R. G. A., Fort, Ferozepore.

·280 ROSS RIFLE, practically new, only fired a few rounds. In green canvas case, and about 30 rounds of ammunition, Rs. 250. Apply LIEUT. DIXON, Middx. Regt., Cawnpore.

FOR SALE—A Hamilton make upright PIANO in excellent condition, which has a beautiful tone. Stood one hot weather in Guzerat. Can be inspected any time. Price Rs. 700 or reasonable offer. Apply:—H. E. R., Care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0463

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION a 16 B. H. P. Oil Engine pump and accessories, on Monday, 15th September 1913, by the Borsud Municipality. For particular apply to
THE CHAIRMAN,
Borsud Municipality. 0414

## TO BE LET.

A FLAT in "Thoburn House," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 125.
The ground floor of "Dantra House," Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate.
A SHOP on Esplanade Road for many years in the occupation of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, Chemists, who are moving to more suitable premises.
For further particulars apply to
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House Agents.
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.
0455

THE GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, containing four Bed Rooms, Dining Room, large Drawing Room, Out-houses and Servants' quarters and Stable—large compound running down to Sea. Splendid view. For Europeans or Parsees only. Rent. Rs. 125.
Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO LET—24/2 KAMEL MANSIONS. Arthur Bunder, from 15th September at half rent. Apply "F" c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET—COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW with stabling and outhouses. Rent Rs. 85, at Victoria 3 Cross Lane, Byculla. Apply to Mrs. Nariman on the promises.

## NOTICE.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 21st day of October, 1913, for the construction of a steel Screening Tower, at Vehar Lake.
2 Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Hydraulic Engineer.
3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner
A. T. East,
Ag. Hydraulic Engineer
Water Department,
Bombay, 10th September, 1913. 0459

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Share Certificate No. 2766 for one Share No. 11937 in the Bank of Bombay originally issued in the name of Lalji Mowji Vuria, last endorsed to Sorabji Cursetji Divecha and Certificate No. 2767 for one Share No. 11938 in the Bank of Bombay originally issued in the name of Sorabji Cursetji Divecha have been lost, stolen or mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificates in any way.
DADABHOY SORABJI DIVECHA.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF THE SECOND ALTERATION OF STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME NO. V.

WHEREAS A NOTIFICATION for a Street Scheme made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (being Scheme No. V) was duly published under the provisions of the above Act in the "Government Gazette" of the 14th September 1899, 21st September 1899 and 28th September 1899 and thereafter the said Trustees after inserting in the said Scheme such modifications as they thought fit applied to Government for and obtained sanction to the said Scheme as so modified such application being accompanied by *inter alia* a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefor and a schedule showing the rateable value of the same and of other lands in accordance with the provisions of Sections 28 and 32 of the said Act. And whereas subsequently to such sanction being obtained the Board altered the said Scheme (hereinafter referred to as the "first alteration") and a Notification of the first alteration was duly published under the provisions of the said Act in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 1st June 1911, 8th June 1911 and 15th June 1911 and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for and obtained sanction to the first alteration such application being accompanied by *inter alia* a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired for the Scheme as altered in addition to the land specified in the statement of land proposed to be acquired which accompanied the application for sanction referred to in the first Recital hereto and also by a schedule showing the rateable value of the said additional land and of other land in accordance with the provisions of Sections 28, 29 and 32 of the said Act AND WHEREAS by a Notification published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" on the 11th day of April 1912 it was declared under the provisions of Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 that the land containing 33,947.72 square yards or thereabouts lying between the western boundary of the Scheme as now altered and a line indicated on Plan Land Manager's No. 107, dated 29th August, 1913, by a red chain dotted line was required for a public purpose namely for a Goods Depot at Dadar and proceedings have been taken under the last mentioned Act for the acquisition of the said land from the said Trustees and whereas it appears to the said Trustees that a further improvement can be made in divers parts of the said Scheme and the said Trustees have again altered the said Scheme for the purpose of making such improvement And Whereas the said Scheme as now altered involves the acquisition otherwise than by Agreement of certain land other than that specified in the aforesaid statements and schedules as proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the said Scheme. Now it is hereby notified pursuant to Sections 27 (1) 29 (2) (c) and 32 of the said Act, that the said Scheme has been so altered a second time in divers parts and that an altered Scheme has been made by the said Trustees.
The limits of the area comprised in the Scheme so altered are as follows:—
On the North—Land of the Board acquired for the purposes of their Scheme No. VI.
On the East—The Western boundary of Sion Road and the Eastern boundary of Matunga Road.
On the South proceeding from East to West properties in the tenure or occupation of Bai Dinbai Dosabhai Allbless and others and of the Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd., respectively. A portion of the Vincent Road—Land of the Board acquired for the purposes of their Scheme XXXI—properties in the tenure or occupation of Dinshaw Mancherji Dastur, Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji and Jehangir Bomonji Petit respectively and land bearing New Survey No. 1262 being the approach to the Dadar Station of the G. I. P. Railway; and on the West proceeding from South to North the said land in course of acquisition for the said Railway land acquired for the said Railway a passage leading North properties bearing the following New Survey Nos. 1 Part and 2 Part,/848 1 Part, /839 another passage leading North properties bearing New Survey Numbers 2 Part,/839 1 Part and 2 Part, /838 1 Part, 2 Part, 3 Part,/838 1A Part,/837 4A and 5A/837 4 Part,/840 4A,/840 5/840, 6/840 a passage and properties bearing New Survey Nos. 5DA/840 and 15/835.
The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where the particulars of the said Scheme as altered, a Map (Plan Land Manager's No. 107, dated 29th August 1913) of the area comprised therein (such area being delineated on the said Map and therein enclosed in a red border line) and a statement specifying the additional land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours. The additional plots of land other than the sites formerly used as passages now proposed to be acquired are distinguished by a pink colour on the said Map. The said passages now proposed to be acquired are distinguished by a green colour on the said Map.
The plots of land coloured yellow on the said Map and forming portions of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 1 Part and 2 Part,/848, 1 Part,/839, 2 Part,/839 1 Part and 2 Part,/838 1 Part 2 Part 3 Part,/838 1A Part,/837, 4 Part,/840 and 1212 (part of) respectively are no longer required for the execution of the said Scheme.
Dated this 2nd day of September 1913.
J. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board.

## NOTICES.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

4 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 20 LAKHS.
1913.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi invite TENDERS for their Debentures to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs to be expended on improvements of the Port which have been approved by Government, and are necessitated by the continually expanding trade of Karachi.
Debentures will:—
I. Be issued for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required.
II. Bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, at the Bank of Bombay, Karachi or Bombay.
III. Be transferable by endorsement, which need not be registered at Karachi.
IV. Be consolidated at the desire of holders in multiples of Rs. 500, on the same terms as Government Promissory Notes.
V. Be repayable in 30 years. ...
Instalments will be payable as follows:—
1st 5 per cent. on application.
2nd balance within 14 days of allotment.
Interest will be calculated on the 1st Instalment due on application from date of allotment and on the balance from date of payment.
Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on the 19th September, 1913, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at the Office of the Port Trust, Karachi.
Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Karachi Port Trust Loan."
Tenders should be made in the form given below.
Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi.
Tenderers may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward the Bank's receipt to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.
The Trustees reserve the power of rejecting all or any of the Tenders made.
N.B.—Trust Funds.
In accordance with the powers contained in Section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trusts Act 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loans Act XI of 1897 or other law for the time being in force until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burma.
The following figures illustrate the progress of the Port Trust in the last 22 years.

| | Revenue Receipts. | Revenue Expenditure. | Surplus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1890-91 | 7,43,075 | 7,58,342 | ... |
| 1900-01 | 8,40,717 | 10,13,649 | ... |
| 1910-11 | 36,13,520 | 32,26,938 | 3,86,582 |
| 1911-12 | 40,82,475 | 31,93,973 | 8,88,502 |
| 1912-13 | 46,67,661 | 38,51,616 | 8,16,045 |

For the past 5 years the Revenue receipts have aggregated Rs. 1,83,49,352 and the Revenue expenditure Rs. 1,57,99,790, the average revenue receipts and expenditure being Rs. 36,69,870 and Rs. 31,59,958 respectively.
The assets of the Trust exceed liabilities, as ascertained at last valuation, by Rs. 2,18,35,613.
All loans are fully secured by Sinking Funds for their repayment at maturity.
The Reserve Fund amounts at date to Rs. 35,00,000.
H. C. MULES,
Chairman,
Karachi Port Trust.
Port Trust Office,
Karachi, 27th August, 1913.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1913.
FORM OF TENDER.
I.....hereby tender for Rs.....of the Karachi Port Trust Debenture Loan of 1913, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated at the rate of Rs.....As.....for every hundred rupees allotted to me.
I enclose.....for Rs.....and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay at Bombay or Karachi the balance of the allotment on due date.
I require the amount in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.
.....Signature.
.....Address.
dated.....1913.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION for admission to the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department will be held on 5th January 1914 at the stations and places given below. Only Europeans and Eurasians will be allowed to appear at the examination. Copies of the prospectus and any further information may be obtained from the Officer Commanding, Station Hospital, at these stations and from.
Calcutta, Dinapore, Allahabad, Agra, Lucknow, Meerut, Bareilly, Jubbulpore, Ambala, Lahore Cant. Rawalpindi, Secunderabad Wellington, Quetta, Shillong, Peshawar, Kasauli. Ajmer, Simla, Landour, Rangoon, Madras, Ootacamund, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Jhansi, Sialkot, Fyzabad Aden, Maymyo, Karachi, Bombay, Mhow, Poona, Kamptee, Mandalay,
(1) The Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Simla.
(2) The Personal Assistants to the Surgeons-General with the Governments of Madras and Bombay.
(3) All Administrative Medical Officers and the Principals of the Medical Colleges at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
BRUCE SETON, Bt.-Colonel, I.M.S., Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
Simla, the 1st September 1913.

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(Full Programme at 6-30 and 10 p.m.; *Pictures only at 8-30 p.m.*)
FROM THE LONDON HALLS.
(Miss Alice Digby)
will remain here for Another Week.
PROGRAMME ENTIRELY CHANGED.
(*New Dances:* Fresh and Even More Catchy Songs.)
QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.
(Incidents in Parsis–Mahomedans MATCH taken exclusively for the Excelsior.)
Tragedy and Humour.
"The Tragedy of the Black Rock"—an Exciting Story of Revenge and Remorse.
"BOBBY" His Latest Adventures.
WONDERFUL INSECTS.
"The Ant and the Grasshopper."
Shows the remarkable extent to which insects can be trained.
QUALITY—QUANTITY—VARIETY.
(Something of Everything: Everything of the Best.)
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A genuine opportunity to the Bombay public.
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ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
WILL STAGE THEIR FIRST SET OF
NAGASWARAM.
(INDIAN CLARIONET), DOL AND OTHER MUSICAL PLAYERS.
On Saturday the 13th September, 1913 in Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dhobi Talao, at 9-30 p.m. (Standard Time).
SPECIALITY.
The Clarionet player being very efficient in the art, has obtained a CLARIONET MADE OF GOLD and good many other valuables as REWARDS from well versed people in the art.
The Dol player (Drummer) has also attained a similar position in true classical music and he too has obtained good many rewards.
These artistes are really beyond any praise and we hope none will repent by losing the opportunity of hearing them.
TICKETS.
ORCHESTRA ... Rs. 3 0 0
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2nd CLASS ... ... ,, 1 0 0
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OBTAINABLE FROM:
The Concert Hall on the performance day from 8 a.m., and from to-day at America-India Cinematograph Co., Charni Road, (Telephone No. 1271), 8 a.m., to 4 p.m.
Our Ticket Office, Princess Street, (Opposite to Messrs. Vadilal & Co.) 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Plan at Messrs. Soundy & Co., (Hornby Row) and seats can be reserved only at theirs (10 a.m. to 6 p.m.)

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Bombay Chronicle
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OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
*Secretary and Treasurer*

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3 SHOWS: *nightly—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.*
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PRIZE SHOWS—*Sat. & Sunday 5-30, to 6-30.*
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AUCTION SALE
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Auctioneers & Commission Agents
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT UNDERIA STREET, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.
Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Bawabhoy Sawoobhai and Vulleybhoy Sawoobhoy, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Ahmed Meeya Bin Abdur Rahman, the Mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date, the 14th day of November, 1910. Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will on THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th day of September, 1913, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 5 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government, quiet and ground rent tenure, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 80 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of Underia Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector Land Revenue under Old No. 1369 and New No. 6530, Old Survey No. 2470 and New Survey No. 3940, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 279 and Street No. 73-75 and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the aforesaid Underia Street, on or towards the North by the property of Syed Ahmed Syed Rehmtoola and on or towards the South by the property of Syed Husein Zardosh, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenents.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji & Devidas, Solicitors for the mortgagees at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 13th September, 1913. 252

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.
AUCTION SALE OF 23 BALES, FANCY SUSI MANUFACTURED IN INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS.
THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th day of September, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the Mill Shop, in Clock Lane, in Lukhmidas Khimji Market, by Order of the Agents of The Indore Malwa United Mills, and on account and at the risk of Thacker Canji Kallianji.
8 Bales each, 60 pieces Susi, No. 393.
4 Bales each, 60 pieces Susi, No. 392.
11 Bales each, 60 pieces Susi, No. 343.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 13th September, 1913. 257

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You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use
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This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

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## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

**For the 11th Sept. 1913.**

Summary of observation.. recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 12th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

*The Punjab.*—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the south-east Punjab. Maximum temperature is in excess at Delhi.

*The United Provinces.*—Jhansi reports 0.20" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the area of rainfall but clear over the rest of the division. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature is above the average in the western districts.

*Sind and Rajputana.*—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in east Rajputana Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Kotah and Bikaner.

*Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.*—Ahmedabad records 0.12" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

*The Central Provinces.*—Nagpur reports 0.27" of rain and Saugor 0.16". Skies are lightly clouded The air has become slightly damper n Berar. Temperature is normal.

*The Konkan.*—Ratnagiri records 0.10" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

*The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.*—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Nizamabad; night temperature is below the average at Malegaon.

*General Remarks.*—Rain in light showers has fallen in the south United Provinces, north Gujarat, the Central Provinces and the north Konkan. A few insignificant falls have been registered in west Rajputana, south Malabar and in Ceylon. Cloud has increased on the south Coromandel Coast. Sea has become moderate at Madras and slight at Colombo.

Local showers are likely in the west Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan and on the Coromandel Coast. A few falls may occur in north Konkan and on the Malabar Coast.

*P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.*—S. S. Salsette, which left Aden at night on the 7th, experienced till Longitude 51°E. light or gentle south-easterly wind, slight swell; till Longitude 58½° E. moderate or fresh southerly or south-south-westerly wind, considerable swell; till Longitude 64° E. gentle to moderate south-south-westerly and west-south-westerly wind, south-westerly sea and swell; till arrival this morning light variable airs. They experienced fine clear weather throughout the voyage.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON FRIDAY, the 12th of September 1913.*

| STATIONS | Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A.M. | | Rainfall Past 24 hours. | Rainfall Total 1st June to date. | Variation 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN AREA— | | | | | | | |
| Bushire .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (11th).. | 94.8 | 83.0 | 90 | .. | 0.00 | .. | —0.01 |
| Jask .. | 90.8 | 81.3 | 79 | .. | 0.00 | .. | —0.06 |
| Muskat .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (11th).. | 94.3 | 85.1 | 80 | .. | 0.00 | .. | —0.17 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | | |
| Multan .. | 97.8 | 76.5 | 73 | .. | 10.28 | .. | +5.71 |
| Rawalpindi .. | 93.4 | 70.1 | 76 | .. | 22.92 | .. | +1.99 |
| Lahore .. | 97.9 | 75.2 | 64 | .. | 18.09 | .. | +3.82 |
| Sirsa .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ambala .. | 96.5 | 73.9 | 56 | .. | 28.21 | .. | +6.60 |
| Delhi .. | 98.5 | 79.8 | 53 | .. | 13.56 | .. | —7.48 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | | |
| Agra .. | 100.5 | 79.0 | 53 | .. | 7.39 | .. | —14.90 |
| Mainpuri .. | 97.8 | 76.6 | 58 | .. | 10.66 | .. | —10.88 |
| Jhansi .. | 98.6 | 76.5 | 55 | 0.20 | 9.64 | .. | —21.77 |
| Cawnpore .. | 96.6 | 78.0 | 64 | .. | 18.79 | .. | —10.31 |
| Allahabad .. | 94.6 | 78.0 | 71 | .. | 22.36 | .. | —8.87 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA— | | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad .. | 102.1 | 76.3 | 70 | .. | 2.91 | .. | +0.67 |
| Karachi .. | 85.5 | 76.5 | 82 | .. | 12.01 | .. | +6.01 |
| Ajmer .. | 90.6 | 74.2 | 73 | .. | 10.64 | .. | —7.29 |
| Jaipur .. | 95.2 | 72.1 | 58 | 0.05 | 12.71 | .. | —7.58 |
| Kotah .. | 92.6 | 70.6 | 60 | .. | 16.10 | .. | —8.02 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | | |
| Bhuj .. | 87.5 | 72.0 | 81 | .. | 38.37 | .. | +25.86 |
| Dwarka .. | 85.8 | 78.2 | 80 | .. | 17.25 | .. | +3.88 |
| Veraval .. | 82.6 | 77.3 | 76 | .. | 24.55 | .. | +8.47 |
| Rajkot .. | 90.1 | 68.8 | 78 | .. | 27.74 | .. | +4.43 |
| Bhavnagar Para. .. | 90.0 | 72.8 | 82 | .. | 35.81 | .. | +18.25 |
| Surat' .. | 87.4 | 74.6 | 82 | .. | 37.12 | .. | +1.30 |
| Ahmedabad .. | 90.1 | 73.7 | 83 | 0.12 | 35.29 | .. | +8.87 |
| Deesa .. | 88.3 | 72.9 | 80 | .. | 34.77 | .. | +18.21 |
| Neemuch .. | 87.4 | 68.0 | 85 | .. | 23.89 | .. | —0.72 |
| Indore .. | 84 6 | 70 1 | 84 | .. | 36·23 | .. | +10.03 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore .. | 89.8 | 73.8 | 83 | .. | 30.38 | .. | —16 57 |
| Saugor .. | 88.3 | 70.6 | 84 | 0.16 | 22.92 | .. | —15.54 |
| Hoshangabad .. | 88.1 | 77.4 | 88 | 0.09 | 36.34 | .. | —4.76 |
| Khandwa .. | 87.2 | 72.6 | 80 | .. | 38.15 | .. | —14.20 |
| Akola .. | 90.2 | 72.0 | 98 | .. | 25.81 | .. | +1.37 |
| Amraoti .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nagpur .. | 92.6 | 75.3 | 73 | 0.27 | 43.22 | .. | +8.32 |
| Chanda .. | 89.5 | 76.0 | 79 | .. | 50.69 | .. | +8.52 |
| Raipur .. | 89.7 | 77.6 | 81 | .. | 34.49 | .. | —5.13 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | | |
| Bombay .. | 86.1 | 76.6 | 80 | .. | 65.44 | .. | +2.18 |
| Ratnagiri .. | 84.3 | 73.9 | 77 | 0.10 | 67.04 | .. | —22.91 |
| Mormugao .. | 83.0 | 74.7 | 86 | .. | 82.34 | .. | +0.54 |
| Karwar .. | 82.7 | 72.0 | 95 | .. | 83.08 | .. | —22.65 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | | |
| Malegaon .. | 89.4 | 65.1 | 72 | .. | 13.38 | .. | —1.74 |
| Ahmednagar .. | 90.1 | 67.0 | 71 | .. | 18.34 | .. | +3.94 |
| Poona .. | 86.0 | 66.8 | 75 | .. | 22.33 | .. | +4.95 |
| Sholapur .. | 91.8 | 74.1 | 64 | .. | 11.39 | .. | —7.05 |
| Bijapur .. | 90.2 | 70.3 | 69 | .. | 8.95 | .. | —2.02 |
| Belgaum .. | 80.3 | 61.5 | 87 | .. | 31.62 | .. | —3.79 |
| Aurangabad .. | 86.9 | 66.5 | 72 | .. | 19.89 | .. | —0.56 |
| Nizamabad (Indur). .. | 90.9 | 75.7 | 76 | .. | 36.49 | .. | +5.09 |
| Hyderabad .. | 89.3 | 73.2 | 84 | .. | 14.02 | .. | —6.32 |
| MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON— | | | | | | | |
| Mangalore .. | 85.3 | 73.3 | 86 | .. | 80.73 | .. | —22.70 |
| Calicut .. | 84.3 | 74.1 | 88 | .. | 67.00 | .. | —17.48 |
| Cochin .. | 86.7 | 74.7 | 82 | 0.03 | 64.78 | .. | —2.86 |
| Colombo .. | 87.0 | 74.0 | 95 | 0.06 | 12.79 | .. | —5.56 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam. .. | 97.8 | 78.2 | 70 | 0.06 | 7.95 | .. | —12.26 |
| Bellary .. | 95.0 | 73.3 | 61 | .. | 3 07 | .. | —4 81 |
| Cuddapah .. | 94.5 | 73.5 | 7 | .. | 5.42 | .. | —10.46 |
| Madras .. | 94.5 | 78.0 | 82 | .. | 5.32 | .. | —7.62 |
| Banfalore .. | 86.8 | 66.3 | 76 | .. | 9.71 | .. | —5.61 |
| Coimbator .. | 90.4 | 70.3 | 79 | .. | 2.83 | .. | —1.84 |
| Trichinopoly .. | 96.8 | 76.3 | 64 | .. | 1.98 | .. | —6.65 |
| Negapatam .. | 94.2 | 78.7 | 91 | .. | 7.12 | .. | —1.68 |

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Few heavy falls of rain are reported from Southern Burma. Light rain continued in the north-east of India otherwise the weather has been practically dry. Both monsoon currents are weak and the mail steamer which arrived in Bombay this morning reports light variable airs over the east of the Arabian Sea.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Assam; fairly general in Orissa coast, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal Bihar, west Central Provinces, Madras-deccan, north Madras. A few falls also occurred in south-west United Provinces and south Hyderabad.

Tavoy and Yamethin report one and half inches; Moulmein eleven; Rangoon two, Bassein four; Lashio and Sibsagar one; Dhubri four; Balasore one; Jhansi and Nagpur a quarter, Raichur and Kurnool a half.

Forecast:—No important change.

Earthquake Report:—A slight local shock was recorded on Simla Seismograph at seven hours.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,

COLABA, BOMBAY, 10th September 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr .. .. .. | inches | 29·818 |
| Temperature of Air .. .. | degrees | 81·4 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. | " | 75·3 |
| Dew Point .. .. .. | " | 73·0 |
| Relative humidity of Air .. .. | .. | 0·759 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) .. .. | .. | 4·4 |
| Maximum temperature of Air degrees .. .. .. .. .. | degrees | 86·1 |
| Minimum do. do. .. .. | degrees | 76·6 |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. | WSW | |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. .. .. | miles | 121 |
| Fall of Rain .. .. .. .. | inches | 0·00 |
| Total fall during month' .. .. | .. | 2·58 |
| Total fall during year .. .. | .. | 65·44 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 12th september.. .. | .. | 0·00 |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 12th September 1913 was 30·033 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above

## SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Doc Sikli.

| 1913 | | High water. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of week. | Day of month. | Bombay Mean Time | | Depth of still |
| | Sept. | h. | m | f. in |
| Sat. | 13 | m 10 | 37 | 25 11 |
| | | 10 | 38 a | 25 7 |
| Sun. | 14 | m 11 | 3 | 27 2 |
| | | 11 | 8 a | 26 3 |
| Mon. | 15 | m 11 | 27 | 27 4 |
| | | 11 | 37 a | 26 9 |
| Tues. | 16 | m 11 | 59 | 27 4 |
| | | 0 | 6 | 27 2 |
| Wed. | 17 | m 0 | 0 13 a | 27 4 |
| Thurs. | 18 | m 0 | 35 | 27 3 |
| | | 0 | 35 a | 27 2 |

| 1913 | | Low water | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of week. | Day of month. | Bombay Mean Time. | | Depth of still. |
| | Sept. | h. | m. | ft. in. |
| Sat. | 13 | m 3 | 52 | 13 0 |
| | | 4 | 41 a | 18 5 |
| Sun. | 14 | m 4 | 24 | 17 9 |
| | | 5 | 5 a | 17 9 |
| Mon. | 15 | m 4 | 53 | 17 6 |
| | | 5 | 28 a | 17 2 |
| Tues. | 16 | m 5 | 22 | 17 4 |
| | | 5 | 51 a | 16 9 |
| Wed. | 17 | m 5 | 51 | 17 5 |
| | | 6 | 15 a | 16 6 |
| Thurs. | 18 | m 6 | 20 | 17 9 |
| | | 6 | 40 a | 1 5 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| Sept. | Sunrise. | Sunset. |
|---|---|---|
| 13. (Sat.) | 6h. 26m. | 6h. 44 m |
| 14. (Sun.) | 6h. 26m. | 6h. 43 m |
| 15. (Mon.) | 6h. 26m. | 6h. 42 m |
| 16. (Tues.) | 6h. 25m. | 6h. 41 m |
| 17. (Wed.) | 6h. 26m. | 6h. 40 m |
| 18. (Thurs.) | 6h. 27m. | 6h. 39 m |

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon Sept. 15th 1h. 15.9 m. P. M
Last quarter, 23rd 6h. 0·0 m. P. M
New Moon. 30th, 10h 26·8 m A. M
First quarter, Oct. 7th. 7h. 66·2 m. A. M

## COMMERCIAL

### THE MONEY MARKET.

### LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Consols 2½ % .. | .. | 73 9-16 |
| Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. .. | .. | 2⅝ |
| Rentes 3 % .. .. | .. | 90¼ |
| Berlin Cheques on London .. .. | .. | 20·42 |
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. | .. | 27 ⅜ |
| " 2 months hence .. .. | .. | 27 15-16 |

Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian Buying.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rupee Paper 3½ % | .. | 63 11-16 |
| Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying. Rate) .. .. .. .. | .. | 1-3 15-16 |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since 17th April 1913 .. .. | .. | .. |
| 3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) .. | .. | 89¾ |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st .. .. | .. | 3 11-16 |
| Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st .. | .. | 4½ |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months .. | .. | 4½ |
| " " " 6 " .. | .. | 4⅝ |
| Bar Gold (per oz.) .. .. | .. | 7 7-8 |
| Interest day to day loans .. .. | .. | 2½ |
| " 7 day market loans .. .. | .. | 2½ |

LONDON Sept. 11

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion £42,430,000. | Decrease | £900,000 |
| Public Deposits £9,000,000. | " | £500,000 |
| Other do. £43,600,000. | " | £1,000,000 |
| Govt. Securities £12,500 000. | Unchanged | |
| Other Securities £26,500,000. | Decrease | £1,100,000 |
| Notes & Gold £31,830,000. | " | £400,000 |

The Bank Reserve is 61 % of the Liabilities.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Sept 11.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. .. | 8,000 |
| Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. | 500 |
| Total Day's Sales of East Indian .. .. | — |
| Total Day's Imports .. .. .. | 11,000 |

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady Fair Demand.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet

Tone of Manchester Market:—Business quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mid. Americans .. .. .. | 7·51 d. |
| Egyptian F. G. F. .. .. | 10·00 d. |

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct. 13·06. Jan. 12·87.

New York Official noon call Oct. 13·12 Jan. 12·93.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 12·88 Jan. 12·97.

CLOSING PRICES.

| Months. | Previous closing price. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|---|
| S. O. | 7·02 | 7·01 |
| O. N. | 6·97 | 6·96 |
| N. D. | 6·90 | 6·89 |
| D. J. | 6·90 | 6·89 |
| J. F. | 6·90 | 6·90 |
| F. M. | 6·91 | 6·90 |
| M. A. | 6·92 | 6·91 |
| A M | 6·92 | 6·91 |
| M. J. | 6·92 | 6·91 |
| J. J. | 6.89 | 6·89 |

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone .. .. .. | Easy |
| Estimated Sales .. .. .. | 8,000 |
| Total Imports .. .. .. | Nil |

Future delivery prices:—

| Months. | Previous closing price. | To-Day's price |
|---|---|---|
| S. O | 7·01 | 6·91 |
| O. N | 6·96 | 6·88 |
| N. D | 6·89 | 6·82 |
| D. J | 6·89 | 6·82 |
| J. F. | 6·90 | 6·82 |
| F. M. | 6·90 | 6·82 |
| M. A. | 6·91 | 6·84 |
| A. M. | 6·91 | 6·84 |
| M. J. | 6·91 | [6·84 |

### AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK, Sep. 11,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports .. | | 31,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain .. | | 8,000 |
| Day's Exports to Continent .. .. | | 9,000 |

Futures at New York Oct. 12.97 Previous closing price 13·02,

Futures at New York Jan. 12·79 Previous closing price. 12·85.

Advanced on Bull support and short Covering and Declined reported Slack Spot Demand.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Cotton at New York 13·15 | Previous price 13·15 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12½ | Previous price 12½ |

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Futures at New Orleans Oct. 12·78 | Previous price 12·94. |
| Futures at New Orleans Jan. 12·90 | Previous price 13.03 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. | 9 |
| Demand Bills .. .. .. | 4-85 ½ |
| Silver Commercial bars .. .. | 60 ½ |

LONDON Sept. 11.

Goat Skin sale closed today firm with a good demand

Goat Skins Madras par to ¼ higher

" " Bombay ¼ to a penny higher

Sold 1,129,000

### BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Sept. 13.

The local cotton market is closed to-day owing to the Parsi New Year Holiday.

Messrs. Weld and Co., write as under:—

Liverpool.—Market opened strong on Continental buying with no hedge selling. During the afternoon market eased on rains in Texas and some hedge selling.

New York.—Narrow steady market, some New Orleans selling.

Weather.—General rains in Texas. Weather cloudy and threatening in Oklahoma.

Our New York friends wire:—

"Although we may see somewhat lower level of prices in the immediate future, it looks to us as though we shall have very high prices ultimately."

We advise buying. We also think well of straddle buying May-June 1914 and selling January-February 1915.


*Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.*


## MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., write as under date, London, August 28th as follows:—

GOLD.

Over £800,000 arrived in the form of bar gold, of which £200,000 was reserved for India. With the exception of a limited Continental demand, the Bank of England is expected to receive the balance.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

August 21st £151,000 in bar gold.
August 21st £80,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.
August 22nd £33,000 in bar gold.
August 23rd £30,000 in bar gold.
August 25th £13,000 in bar gold.
August 25th £250,000 in sovereigns from Argentina.
August 25th £70,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.
August 26th £44,000 in bar gold.
August 27th £259,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

August 21st £100,000 in sovereigns for Turkey.
August 26th £250,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.
August 26th £100,000 in sovereigns for Turkey.
August 26th £30,000 in sovereigns for Ecuador.

During the week the net influx was £450,000.

It is reported that altogether almost 30,000,000 marks gold has been bought in South America for Germany, which the Reichsbank receives. The greater part has already been sent off, and the balance will arrive about the third week in September. Of the total amount £300,000 was in sovereigns and the rest double kronen.

The total gold held in the issue and banking departments of the Bank of England, combined, is the largest since Sept. 2nd, 1896. This is noteworthy, now that the joint stock Banks themselves have embarked on a policy of holding substantial reserves in gold.

SILVER.

The tone of the market has continued good.

Demand for China has been fairly constant, and occasionally on quite a considerable scale.

The Indian Bazaars have figured both as buyers and sellers; as buyers of silver for prompt shipment by the current week's steamer to Bombay, which is timed to arrive for the October settlement in that city, and as sellers for forward delivery.

There appears to be a tendency on the part of Indian speculators to sell forward silver at any marked advance in rates. This counteracts the effect of the scarcity of supplies, and tends to keep fluctuations in price within narrow limits.

The stock in London is still extremely large, about £4,000,000, of which a considerable portion is held against forward sales, for the substantial premiums which have been obtained recently on forward silver have provided a profit on the transaction.

The proportion of the stock in London held by China is not likely to be shipped to that country, for supplies there on the spot are ample for any contingencies which may arise in the immediate future.

Large purchases have been made for China of forward delivery. These are set off, partially, by recent bear sales on account of the Indian Bazaars.

An Indian Currency Return received on the 26th instant, showed that the efflux of silver rupees was still heavy, though but slightly larger than during a similar period last year, dating from the commencement of withdrawals, in August, for financing crops. The total of silver rupees is reduced by 85, and that of gold increased by 20 lacs.

The stock in Bombay has risen from £405,000 to £435,000. The offtake is rather less at 75 bars a day.

Shanghai reports a stock of £6,125,000, compared with £6,120,000 last week.

The stocks in market centres, as given above, contrast strongly with those at the end of August last year, namely, London £2,500,000, Bombay £1,860,000, Shanghai £4,105,000.

A shipment of £75,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 mos. delivery are 3s. 16d. above those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

August 22nd 27 5/16 cash 27 1/2 2 mos.
August 23rd 27 7/16 cash 27 5/8 2 mos.
August 25th 27 9/16 cash 27 11/16 2 mos.
August 26th 27 7/16 cash 27 5/8 2 mos.
August 27th 27 7/16 cash 27 5/8 2 mos.
August 28th 27 1/2 cash 27 11/16 2 mos.

Average for the week, 27.447 cash 27.625 2 mos.

Bank Rate 4½ per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77s. 9d.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal

## CHINA MAILS.

The P. & O. S.S. "Arcadia" with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. Sunday, the 14th instant.


*Are you in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.*


## A STATE BANK FOR INDIA.

### PROPOSALS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS.

Among the witnesses heard by the Indian Finance and Currency Commission before the adjournment, was Mr. W. B. Hunter, secretary and treasurer of the Bank of Madras, one of the three Presidency banks. At the annual meeting of the bank on August 6 the chairman, Mr. J. A. Boyson, gave an outline of a scheme submitted to the Commission by Mr. Hunter, with the concurrence of the board.

Mr. Boyson said that Mr. Hunter had formulated a well-conceived and well-reasoned scheme for mitigating many of the defects attaching to the present system, and that without the introduction of a gold currency and mint—in other words, by the continuance of the present system, only more rationally administered. He proposed to the Commission the establishment of a central or State bank, of which the existing Presidency banks would form the nucleus, with its head office and central board in Calcutta, and main branches and local boards in Bombay, Madras and London, and subsidiary branches all over the country where the Government treasuries exist—a bank which would command the full confidence of Government for the sale of its bills, and to which would be transferred the paper currency, the management of the management of the treasury balances, and of the gold standard and currency reserves. Mr. Hunter held that given such an institution many of the that given such an institution reserves. Mr. Hunter held that given such an institution many of the defects of the present system, more especially its inelasticity, would be mitigated or obviated altogether. Exchange would be maintained and regulated by the sale of Council or bank bills in London or India, according to the conditions ruling as to whether the exchange was in favour of or against India, the gold portion of the reserves being held in London and the silver in India. His view was that with the sovereign as legal tender, India did not require gold currency, and that a policy of the more extended use of notes should be adopted.

Mr. Boyson went on to say that it was unfortunate that the two other Presidency, banks, Bengal and Bombay, had not smiled on the proposal for a central institution, since want of unanimity would weaken its chances with Government. It had been suggested that this was due to jealousy between these two powerful bodies, and uncertainty as to which of them was to occupy the premier place. The Cinderella of the trio, with no such exalted aspirations, had no doubt whatever that the Bank of Bengal should occupy the coveted seat. He hoped that the attitude of Government towards the State bank scheme would be sympathetic and benevolent. They must not, however, be too sanguine, for high officials, like lesser mortals, were naturally loth to part with any of the power of prestige or patronage which they had long enjoyed, and were prone to believe that nothing could better the time-honoured institutions and the old order of things with which they had been so long associated.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

Sept. 13.

856. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7. A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

857. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Friday at 7. A.M.

858. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G"Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 16th inst. at 6. 45. P.M.

859. *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 15th instant and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday the 17th inst. at 7. 30. A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.-Mufti.
Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.
II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30. P.M.

860. *Arms.*—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head-Quarters will, immediately on the completion of his Standard Test return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

861. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 14th and 21st instant.

(Signed) H.B.Murray, Lieut.
Actg.Adjutant Bombay Vol.Rifles

## FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

*Metals.*—Standard Copper G. M. B. £72½, Copper Braziers £88½; Yellow Metal 7⅞;.

*Freight.*—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6;.

*Seeds.*—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 %, ex-Ship. 53½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 54½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 48; Aug.-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers dull. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 48½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers quiet. Linseed Calcutta steady 47; Sep.-Oct.; London done, Buyers.

*Wheat.*—Australian Wheat unchanged:—Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 37; Sep.-Oct.; London, nearest value. Wheat F.A.Q Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F nominal quiet.

*Rubber.*—Para Rubber 3-7½; September sellers flat.

*Sugar.*—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags), 12-6; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet but steady. Hungarian Crystas Sugarl C. & F. India 11-8½; sellers Jan.-March; quiet. German Beet-root 88 % 9-5½; sellers September; Market featureless, 9-2½; sellers Oct.-Dec.; E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-4½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-7½; September; value firmer C. & F. Bombay 11-6; September; Java Sugar Market idle quotations unaltered.

*Linseed.*—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 44½; Sep.-Oct.; Hamburg, done and Buyers quiet.

*Cottonseed.*—Bombay Cottonseed 7-0-6 Sep.-Oct.; Hull, sellers quiet.


*When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.*


## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| September 12th. | | | |
| S. S. Hymattus | Evans | Townsville | August 21 |
| S. S. Bulgarian Prince | Doney | Mombassa | August 1 |
| S. S. Subedar | Crebbin | Calcutta | August 12 |
| S. S. Spuma | Bandtish | Trieste | August 20 |
| S. S. Istrar | Jacob | Delagoabay | August 28 |
| S. S. Salsette | Vine | Aden | September 7 |

### DEPARTURES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| September 12th. | | |
| S. S. Sangola | Scott | Java |
| S. S. Bahadur | Peet | Aden |
| S. S. Linga | Manley | Karachi |

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Friday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S. S. Lawoe | Coates | Jeddah |
| S. S. Kanzler | Smith | Jeddah |

S.S. Hymattus:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Hymattus, 2984 tons, Captain A. J. Evans, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Townsville, which port she had left on August 21st with a general cargo, horses, cargo of coal and passengers.

S.S. Bulgarian Prince:—The steamer Bulgarian Prince 3129 tons, Captain J. Doney, carried in the harbour on Friday from Mombassa, which port she had left on August 1st in ballast.

S.S. Subedar:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Subedar, 3087 tons, Captain N. J. Crebbin, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Calcutta which port she had left on August 12th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Spuma:—The A. L. S. N. Company's steamer Spuma 3399 tons, Captain F. Bandtish arrived in the harbour on Friday from Trieste, which port she had left on August 20th with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Istrar:—The steamer Istrar, 2979 tons, Captain C. M. M. Jacob, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Delagoa Bay, which port she had left on August 28th with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Salsette:—The P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain A .F. Vine, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Aden, which port she had left on September 7th with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Sangola:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sangola, 3348 tons, Captain C. Scott, sailed on Friday for Java, with ballast.

S.S. Bahadur:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Bahadur, 2936 tons, Captain T. M. Peet, sailed on Friday for Aden, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Lawoe:—The steamer Lawoe, 1817 tons, Captain W. Coates, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo and pilgrims.

S.S. Kanzler:—The steamer Kanzler, 1865 tons, Captain W. Smith, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo and pilgrims.

The P. & O. Company's S.S. "Arabia" with the homeward Mails of the 6th instant, arrived Aden at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 11th September.

The P. & O. Company's S.S. "Egypt" with the outward Mails of the 5th instant, passed Suez at 12-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 11th September.

## ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of additional passengers, per s.s. "India" to London sailing on the 13th September 1913:—

M. B. Ram Nath Sing, Mr. M. Spartali, Mr. Das, Mr. E. C. B. Walton, Major E. G. Thompson, Miss E. Dumaresq, Miss E. M. Tippets, Mr. W. G. Wheatley, Mr. J. Fairley, Miss Waller, Mr. H. F. Parbury, Mr. R. J. Hart, Mr. Shahani, Mr. J. H. C. Macbeth, Captain S. Acklom, Mrs. and infant, Mr. G. D. Mudhok, Mr. Amir Chand, Mr. J. McCowan, Mr. Daniel, Mr. G. Laurie, Major R. Alexander, Mr. G. S. Barnard, Mr. H. F. Jacob, Mr. N. Chatterjee and Miss S. C. Bradshaw.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

FRIDAY, September 12, 1913

P. DOCK

| Shed. | Steamer | Capt. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|
| D | E. Kirkee | Currie | J. F. & Co |
| F | Hymettus | Evans | M. M. & Co |
| G | Kanzler | Schapp | Al S. & Co. |
| H | Homayun | Murch | T. M. & Co |
| M | Konig | Cultzan | A. S. & Co. |
| N | Baron Cowder | Caskie | W. & A. G. & Co |
| K | Uhenfels | Olbrann | W. & A. G. & Co. |
| P | Bleamoor | Blakey | J. F. & Co |
| Q | Mania | Gennoro | T. M. & Co. |

V. DOCK

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Nurani | Atkin | T. M. & Co. |
| 2. | Olympia | Kinnard | W. & A. G. & Co. |
| 3. | Adamsturm | Hatenkelk | W. & A. G. & Co. |
| 4. | Seistan | Forbes | M. M. & Co. |
| 5. | Montebello | Gill | J. F. & Co. |
| 6. | Colaba | Robertson | M. M. & Co |
| 8. | Principle-di-Piemonte | Quentino | Rubattino Line. |

## THE GREATEST SEA-FLIGHT.

### SECOND ATTEMPT FOR THE £5,000 PRIZE.

### HISTORY OF A BRILLIANT FAILURE.

A NEW WORLD'S RECORD.

Mr. Hawker's 1,043-mile flight round the British coasts—byfar the greatest sea-flight yet accomplished—was his second attempt to win "The Daily Mail" £5,000 prize.

The first attempt, says the "Daily Mail" of August 28, was made on August 16, when Mr. Hawker flew from Southampton Water to Yarmouth, 240 miles, in 240 minutes. Owing to indisposition Mr. Hawker was unable to continue the flight. Mr. Sydney Pickles, another Australian, was hastily summoned to take his place, but the sea was too rough for a start to be made, and the attempt was abandoned.

In eight days Mr. Hawker had recovered and last Monday he left Cowes about a quarter past five in the morning. It was clear there, but over Southampton Water lay a dense white fog. He plunged into it; steered by compass for the Enchantress, the home of the Royal Motor Yacht Club, where observers were waiting to time him off; and got under way for Ramsgate at half a minute after half-past five.

The fog delayed him. A head-wind blew against him almost all the way. This time, therefore, he took longer to do the first stage—2hr. 38min., instead of 2hr. 24min., although the engine worked perfectly. Pilot and passenger started again from Ramsgate at 9.8 and reached Yarmouth at 10.38. The only incident on the way was an accidental switching off of the motor, followed by an explosion in the new silencer tube fitted to the exhaust.

HAZE AND GUSTY WINDS.

Just over an hour was spent at Yarmouth. At 11.44 Mr. Hawker was off to Scarborough, where an immense crowd collected from all the country round were waiting to see him. His progress was again impeded by haze and wind. It was 2.42 before he spiralled down from the height of 1,000ft., at which he had been flying and dropped into the control.

It had been a tiring flight. This time, however, it was Mr. Kauper who felt the effects of it more than the pilot, Still, they both left Scarborough at 4.22 in excellent spirits.

Mr. Hawker had arranged to make a stop for petrol at Berwick, but at Seaham Harbour they were obliged to descend for water. The radiator supply was running short and the engine getting too hot. The fifty miles between Scarborough and Seaham they took an hour and thirteen minutes to cover. Sixty-five minutes were lost at Seaham (5.35—6.40), and then it began to grow dark. Mr. Hawker could not see his compass properly. Twenty miles short of Berwick he resolved to stay till next morning. The place he chose was a fishing village called Beadnell. Here he came down at 7.40, and was welcomed as a guest for the night by Colonel Craster, of Beadnell Hall.

THE SECOND DAY.

A late start was made on Tuesday owing to the necessity of overhauling and oiling up. It was 8.5 before the waterplane rose into the air. A stop was made at Montrose for half an hour for some as yet unexplained reason, and Aberdeen was not reached until 10.58. Here 40,000 people were gathered to welcome Mr. Hawaker. He ate sandwiches again, and related ruefully that the water was leaking away. The engine ran perfectly, except when lack of cooling hindered it.

Aberdeen saw the last of the machine at 11.52; two hours and fourteen minutes later the population of Cromarty raised a shout of "There he is!" Again sandwiches, and this time tea—a very slight preparation for the most difficult part of the flight. The Caledonian Canal runs among high mountains; and the winds through the passes were terribly trying. Eddies and currents caught the machine and tossed it up and down, sometimes 1,000ft. or 1,500ft. at a blow.

The distance was only ninety-six miles, but it took close upon three hours to do it. They left Cromarty at 2.5 and only reached Oban at six. There they settled to stay.

THE LAST FLIGHT.

At 5-40 a.m. they left again for their long flight Dublin (222 miles). They had still nearly half their distance to cover with only sixteen hours in hand. Their chance was none too good even if all went well. Unfortunately they met with a series of misfortunes. First a float was found to be full of water and had to be baled dry. At Kiells, on the Argyllshire coast, a descent had to be made because a valve had gone wrong. At Larne another stop for breakfast and petrol. Then off to Dublin Bay!

Alas! fifteen miles north of Kingstown their chance of winning the prize came to an end. The waterplane fell. Mr. Kauper was severely injured, Mr. Hawker escaped with bruises.

They had made a magnificent flight. A new world's record had been created. The Green engine had justified itself as a serious competitor with the best foreign air-motors. But the £5,000 prize still remains to be won next year.

## GREAT AERIAL FLIGHT.

*Photo by Central News.* MR. HAWKER FALLS INTO THE IRISH SEA. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

**A detailed account of the disaster appears on this page.**

**Photo:—The wrecked machine lying off Leugh Shinny, showing the little fishing village in the backgreund.**

## BARODA-COOCH BEHAR.

### PRINCESS INDIRA'S WEDDING.

### CEREMONIES IN HOTEL.

While the sun was shining with a brilliance almost worthy of an Indian summer, Princess Indira, the pretty daughter of the Gaekwar of Baroda was married in London on August 25, to Maharajah Kumar Jitendra Narayan of Cooch Behar, writes the "Daily Mail."

The wedding was in three separate ceremonies, embracing the ornate and symbolic observances of the East and the severe formality of the English registry office. The bride and bridegroom looked extremely happy.

The wedding was originally fixed to take place in India last May, but through racial objections by the bride's parents it was cancelled almost at the last moment and the bride brought to England. Since then, however, her parents' objections have been overcome.

The first ceremony took place at the Buckingham Palace Hotel, where the Princess has been staying, and consisted of the reception of the bride into the Brambho Samaj, the bridegroom's religion. During this service incense was employed and strange music was produced by blowing into conch shells.

AEROPLANE MASCOT.

The second ceremony was in the prosaic surroundings of the Paddington Registry Office, in Harrow-road, and when the bridegroom drove up in a motor-car a crowd of nearly 300 persons had gathered. The Prince wore a dark lounge suit and a straw hat. The Maharanee of Cooch Behar, his mother, wore a grey silk cloak over her dress and a lace scarf over her head.

The bride arrived in a sumptuously appointed motor-car, which had a silver model of a monoplane as a mascot on the bonnet. She wore a fashionable rose du Barry moire dress, cut low at the throat, with a deep collar of white lace. She was attended by a companion and Captain Parab, her A.-D.-C. In the marriage certificate the bridegroom's age was given as twenty-six and that of the bride as twenty-one. One of the witnesses was Sir Krishna Gupta, a member of the Council of the Government of India. The bride and bridegroom smilingly faced the dozen photographers who awaited them as they left the registry office, and one poorly dressed woman, with a baby in her arms, threw a handful of confetti over them.

The party returned to the hotel, where the ceremony according to the bridegroom's religion was performed. The subtle odour of incense floated through the open windows to the street, and so did the weird music of the conch shells. The bride had changed her European dress for the pink and gold saree of India and the Prince wore a native white costume and turban. One feature of the Indian ceremony was that the bride and bridegroom sat with their hands entwined beneath a chain of everlasting flowers.

A party of thirty partook of the wedding breakfast, and later in the afternoon, at her town residence, the Maharanee of Cooch Behar received her daughter-in-law with Eastern ceremonial, presented her with jewels, and said special prayers as prescribed by the ritual of her creed. A reception followed and was numerously attended. The wedding cake was cut by the bridegroom with the State sword of Cooch Behar, and pieces were distributed among the guests.

Among the splendid wedding presents were the following:—

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar; Pearl and diamond tira and diamond Indira brooch.

The Maharanee: Diamond and platinum bag, pearl and cabochon emerald necklace, and pearl gipsy earrings.

Bridegroom to bride: Pearl and diamond neglige, diamond and emerald crest brooch, enamel clock with diamond hands, ruby and diamond watch pendant with pearl and gold chain.

As the bride and bridegroom left for Maidenhead, where the honeymoon will be spent, red rose petals and rice were showered on them.

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From a story in "Pearson's Magazine": "Mrs. J. G.'s bosom heaved, her eyelids snapped open and shut, and she glared her defiance at her husband. J. G. sighed again." He never did like his wife's transparent eyelids.

## NEW ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

### PROBABLE SUCCESSOR TO GENERAL HENDERSON.

It is expected says "The Times" that when Brigadier-General David Henderson vacates his post as Director of Military Training he will be be succeeded by Major-General W. R. Robertson, at present Commandant of the Staff College. Major-General Robertson, who was born in 1859, served for over 10 years in the ranks of the 16th Lancers, from which regiment he obtained in 188 a commission in the 3rd Dragoon Guards. His great abilities then found more scope, and four years later he was appointed to the Quartermaster-General's department at Simla. Since that date he has filled many important posts, having been General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, at the War Office, A.Q. M.G. at Aldershot, and Chief of the General Staff at Alhershot. He took part in 1895 in the Chitral campaign, in which he was severely wounded, and he served on the Staff in the South African War and was mentioned in despatches.

The new Commandant of the Staff College will probably be Brigadier-General L. E. Kiggell, now Director of Staff Duties at the War Office, whose place may be filled by Major-General F. J. Davies, of the General Staff at Aldershot. Colonel J. E. Gough is spoken of as a probable successor to Major-General Davies at Aldershot. The post of Military Secretary to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in Canada will shortly be vacated by Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Lowther, who will be succeeded by Major Frank Farquhar, of the Coldstream Guards.

In the course of the next year a number of important appointments fall vacant if no extensions are given. These include the Commander-in-Chief in India and the command of three or four divisions at home, including the Second and the Sixth. A new Inspector of Cavalry will also be required if Major-General Allenby's time is not extended. For the command in India it is the turn of the British service, and four names are spoken of for this most important post, namley, in order of seniority, Sir Ian Hamilton, Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien,, Sir James Willcocks, and Sir Douglas Haig. For the divisions which will next fall vacant at home the names of Sir Archibald Murray, Major-General Colin Mackenzie, Major-General C. C. Monro, and Brigadier-General H. H. Wilson will probably be considered. For Inspector of Cavalry either Brigader-General H. J. Fanshawe or Brigader-General Hubert Gough is likely to be selected, and if Sir Archibald Murray gets a division his successor may be Major-General G. G. A. Egerton, who is, however, also spoken of for the command of the Lowland Division after Major-General J. Spens, who now holds the appointment.

## BARODA-COOCH-BEHAR WEDDING.

*Photo by Central News.* *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

**The marriage took plaee at Harrow Road Reigistry Office, of Princess Indira Gaekwar, of Baroda, and Maharaj Kumar Jitendra Narayan of Cooch Behar.**

**Photo: Bride and Bridegroom leaving the Registry Office after the ceremony.**


## HIGHLY EFFICACIOUS MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

OF THE BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

**Aqua Ptychotis Con.**—(Concentrated Wat… Ajowan). *A powerful Antiseptic and Carminativ… rapidly removes flatulence, relieves griping and hea… checks diarrhœa and stimulates digestion and incre… petite. Very useful in the early stage of Cholera.* (… 3 *oz. phial, As.* 8.)

* The above preparation can be had also in tablet form … Bicarbonate of Soda. (Price per phial of 25 tablets, As. 5.)

**2. Syrup Vasakæ.**—Vasaka or Arduso (Ad… Vasika) *has a considerable reputation all over India a… Expectorant and Antispasmodic and is largely prescribed… Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asth… and other Pulmonary Affections, Infantile and Puerperal Convulsions, Epilepsy, Tetanus, &c., There is a saying that "No man suffering from Phthisis need despair of his life as long as the Vasaka plant exists." (Pharmaco. Ind.). (Price per 4 oz. phial, As.* 10.)

* This preparation can also be had in combination with Hypophosphites and Tolu. (Price per 4 oz. phial, Re. 1.)

**3. "Malaril."**—*A sure preventive and cure for Malaria. Besides quinine, these tablets contain extract of several indigenous drugs, which, without interfering with the well-known anti-periodic and tonic properties of quinine, entirely neutralize its evil effects. (Price per phial of* 25 *tablets, As.* 12.) *(Price per* 4 *oz. phial Re.* 1.)

**4. Ext. Abroma Augusta Liq.**—(The active principle of Ulat Kambal). *A specific for painful menstuation. (Price per* 4*oz. phial Re.* 1.)

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**M. T. MADON & Co.,**

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# HINDUS TO PLAY MAHOMEDANS.

## PRESIDENCY BEATEN BY SEVEN WICKETS.

## WILSON'S SPLENDID BOWLING.

### TOO BRILLIANT CATCHES.

### A DECISION QUESTIONED.

**HINDUS:—171; 62—FOR 3 WICKETS: PRESIDENCY—119 AND 111.**

The Hindus have beaten the Presidency by the handsome margin of 7 wickets and thus qualified themselves for the final of the Quadrangular Tournament, which commences on Monday. This is the first time that the Hindus have won a match in the Quadrangular contest and consequently their decisive victory over the Presidency roused their supporters to a pitch of enthusiasm yesterday. At the conclusion of the game the enthusiasm of the crowd knew no bounds and they waved their umbrellas and kerchiefs in wild ecstasy, which manifested itself in continuous cheers in front of the Hindu tent and the Gymkhana pavilion. In fairness to the Presidency eleven it should be stated that in the absence of veterans like Col. Poore, Major Greig, Cheetham and others, it was not quite so strong as most of its predecessors but the victory gained by the Hindus was such as they might with justification pride themselves upon.

YESTERDAY'S PLAY.

Continuing their innings yesterday, Sempre and Baloo carried the total to 159 when Sempre was late in protecting his wickets and Wilson shook his middle stump. Baloo was next to go at 171, Dobbie rattling his off stump and the same total saw Chanda Rana clean bowled. The three remaining Hindu wickets thus fell for 15 runs in exactly 28 minutes.

The Presidency second innings began at 12.47. Mclaren and Phillips started cautiously. Mclaran misjudged the pace at which the ball travelled and had his wickets scattered by Sempre. Phillips in trying to pull was adjudged "leg before" on the charge of protecting his wickets with his leg when he had a bat given him for the purpose. Haughton and Stilemann both played freely, drove well and fine well-timed strokes characterised their batting. The wickets grew faster for a short time. Both however were cheaply dismissed for 16 and 5 runs respectively.

In trying to cut an uppish shot, West sent the ball through the slips where Deodhar smartly accepted the offer of a highflyer. The partnership of Colbeck and Wilson produced a merry bit of cricket, both making pretty straight drives and leg glances at intervals. Both made brilliant efforts to retrieve their side from the undesirable position in which it stood but fate ordained otherwise. Colbeck was stumped by Diveker in his second attempt which immediately followed the first, but by that time Colbeck appeared to have returned within the crease. The umpire however having declared "out," Colbeck accepted the decision sportingly. But it evoked criticism and the conviction remained with many that the Hindu wicket-keeper should have received a different answer to his appeal. With Colbeck's dismissal, the last hope of the Presidency team vanished. Dobbie did nothing and after Sgt. Byford and Wilson had contributed 22 runs by a forcing policy, the latter fell a victim to a catch by Baloo off Talpade. The venture thus closed for 111 runs, which left the Hindus to get 60 runs to win.

HINDUS' SECOND INNINGS.

The Hindus made a rather inglorious start by losing two wickets in 4 minutes for 4 runs, Dobbie being responsible for their dismissal. Christie effected an excellent running catch a brilliant single-handed effort, which sent back Diveker. Mehta and Diveker stopped the rot, the former ex-Hindu skipper making some finished strokes in a really fine and attractive style, both to off and leg. Three wickets fell in 23 minutes for 20 runs. Sempre and Diveker were unenterprisingly dull and the wicket became dreadfully slow. Both took to stonewalling tactics, absolutely refusing to hit Wilson and Byford kept a splendid length and put a stop to run getting. However the stolid play was occasionally enlivened by singles and doubles. The score crawled up somehow from 20 to 62 in about an hour and the game closed with the result as stated above at 5-18 p.m.

The Mahomedans and the Hindus, the winners of the first two matches, will now meet on Monday.

HINDUS INNINGS CONTINUED.

On the game being resumed at 12 noon yesterday, the overnight not-outs Sempre and Baloo faced Dobbie and Wilson. Dobbie sent down a maiden over to Semper, Baloo opening the day's account by cutting Wilson in the second over. Two maiden overs followed and at 159 Wilson got past Sempre's defence with a beautiful delivery that broke in a little from the off (159-8-27). Talpade the next man in drove Wilson for 3 and sent up 160, Baloo replying with a similar number off the same bowler. Baloo was at this stage let off in the slips by Dobbie off Wilson, and the ball travelled to the boundary. 170 was signalled and one run later Dobbie completely beat Baloo with a well-pitched delivery. Baloo had played attractive cricket for his 23 (171-9-23). Chanda Rana, the last man in, was beaten by the first delivery that he got from Dobbie, the Hindus first innings thus terminating at 12-30 p.m., with the total at 171 (171-10-0).

PRESIDENCY'S SECOND VENTURE.

At 12-45 the Presidency entered upon their second venture with an adverse balance of 52 runs. MacLaren and Phillips were their first representatives the attack being delivered by Baloo and Semper. Baloo opened with a maiden over. In the second over Phillips sent Semper for 2, MacLaren responding by placing Baloo to the leg for 4. A little later the signal board showed 10. The pace at which runs came in was very slow at this stage, and the game was consequently somewhat dull, which however a little later MacLaren enlivened by placing Semper to the leg boundary. At 19, Phillips placed his foot in front of a straight ball from Baloo and had to return to the pavilion (19-1-4). Haughton filled the vacant place and in the next over Semper completely beat MacLaren without any addition to the total (19-2-15). MacLaren had played fine cricket for his 15. His place was taken by Stileman, who cutting Sempre for a single, signalled the second decade. Haughton then opened his account by driving Sempre to the Esplanade Road boundary. He was a little later missed in the slips by Pai off Sempre. 30 was then signalled and four runs after a double change in bowling took place, Chanda Rana relieving Sempre, and Talpade replacing Baloo. The change proved disastrous for the Presidency, Talpade clean bowling Stileman(36-3-5). Christie now joined Haughton. The latter nicely sent Chanda Rana to the southern boundary. The bowler however revenged himself, his very next ball scattering the batsman's wickets (40-4-16). The cheap dismissal of this fine batsman discouraged the Presidency greatly, and correspondingly cheered the Hindu supporters. West was associated with Christie, who got a 4 off Chanda Rana. In the next over from Talpade, West was beautifully caught in the slips by Deodher (45-5-0). Matters at this stage assumed a decidedly gloomy aspect for the Presidency, who had lost five wickets without wiping off the deficit of the first innings. Colbeck next partnered Christie. At lunch time the Presidency had made 49 for 5 wickets.

AFTER LUNCH.

On resumption after lunch, Colbeck and Christie added 14, when the latter was clean bowled by Chanda Rana (63-6-0). Sprott, the Presidency skipper, joined Colbeck and opened with a single off Baloo, but in the next over his career, at the wickets was cut short, Chanda Rana beating him with a fine delivery (65-7-1). A defeat now clearly stared the Presidency in the face. Wilson joined Colbeck who hit Baloo to the boundary. At 74, Sempre was again entrusted with the attack in place of Chanda Rana at the Gymkhana end. Colbeck twice sent the new bowler to the leg and telegraphed 80. He was then missed in the slips by Deodher off Sempre and the ball went to the boundary. Sempre's over proved costly, 11 runs being scored off it. There was yet another change in bowling, Talpade replacing Baloo. Chanda Rana was again put on to bowl in whose over Colbeck was stumped by Diveker. The Middlesex amateur had been playing a fine game when he met with this piece of ill-luck (88-8-20). Dobbie who was now associated with Wilson was sent back quickly after, Talpade finding his wickets (89-9-0). Byford partnered Wilson, who getting a single off Chanda Rana, put up the ninth decade. Byford then got a couple each of Talpade and Chanda Rana, and again getting a two off the latter bowler, signalled the century amid cheering. Both batsmen now hit out and the next decade was quickly telegraphed. Shortly after however, Talpade had Wilson caught in the slips by Baloo, the Presidency's second attempt thus realising only 111 (111-10-20).

HINDUS' SECOND ATTEMPT.

At five minutes to 4 the Hindus went in to bat a second time. They had to make 60 runs to win the match. Diveker and Vithal faced Dobbie and Wilson. The innings opened inauspiciously, Diveker, one of their most reliable bats, being immediately sent back, Christie bringing off a magnificent running catch at mid-on off Dobbie (0-1-0). Mehta joined Vithal who with the total only at 4, was l-b-w. to Dobbie in the same over (4-2-4). Deodher of Poona who was the next man in pulled Dobbie to the leg boundary, Mehta responding by neatly putting Wilson to the Esplanade Road boundary and signalling 10. Mehta again put Wilson to the leg boundary and a little later telegraphed 20 by scoring a single off Dobbie. Immediately after however, Wilson completely beat him with an almost unplayable delivery which broke in from the off. (20-3-11). The game at this stage became exciting and the Hindus had to fight for every run that they got. Sempre now partnered Deodhar who got a three off Dobbie and a little after cutting Wilson to the Waudby Road boundary put up 30. The Hindus had now 30 to make to win the match and had seven wickets in hand. Byford at this stage relieved Wilson, two singles being scored in his first over. In Dobbie's next over, Sempre drove him for 4, Deodher also getting a like number. The telegraph board showed 40, when West replaced Dobbie at the southern end. A few singles then came in, followed by a fine drive for 4 by Deodhar off Byford. At 49 Byford was replaced by Wilson, and West by Dobbie. Deodher beautifully cut the last-named to the boundary and then drove him for 4. The half century went up amid loud cheering. Deodher's last stroke had brought the total to 57 and the Hindus now wanted three more runs to win. One bye came in and Sempre got one. One more was now required to win. Deodher then made the winning hit, sending Dobbie to the leg for 3. The Hindus thus won the match by 7 wickets.

The scores:

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. E. J. H. Haughton, c Chanda Rana, b Semper | 16 |
| C. J. MacLaren, b Baloo | 8 |
| E. E. Christie, b Baloo | 20 |
| F. F. Stileman, c Deodher, b Chanda Rana | 37 |
| S. E. West, b Baloo | 6 |
| G. C. Phillips, l-b-w, b Chanda Rana | 0 |
| L. G. Colbeck, l-b-w, b Baloo | 10 |
| F. L. Sprott, l-b-w, b Chanda Rana | 4 |
| C. H. Wilson, b Chanda Rana | 7 |
| G. S. Dobbie, not out | 3 |
| Sergt. W. Byford, run out | 0 |
| Extras | 8 |
| Total | 119 |

FALL OF WICKETS.

1-25; 2-27; 3-73; 4-95; 5-95; 6-95; 7-109; 8-109; 9-118; 10-119.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.

| | O. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baloo | 20 | 40 | 6 | 4 |
| Semper | 11 | 28 | 0 | 1 |
| Talpade | 5 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Chanda Rana | 10 | 25 | 1 | 4 |

Talpade boled one "no ball."

PRESIDENCY SECOND INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. J. MacLaren, b Sempre | 15 |
| G. C. Phillips, l-b-w, b Baloo | 4 |
| Capt. E. J. H. Haughton, b Chanda Rana | 16 |
| F. F. Stileman, b Talpade | 5 |
| E. E. Christie, b Chanda Rana | 10 |
| S. E. West, c Deodher, b Talpade | 0 |
| L. G. Colbeck, st. Diveker, b Chanda Rana | 20 |
| F. L. Sprott, b Chanda Rana | 1 |
| C. H. Wilson, c Baloo b Talpade | 20 |
| G. S. Dobbie, b Talpade | 0 |
| W. Byford, not out | 13 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total | 111 |

FALL OF WICKETS.

1—19; 2—19; 3—36; 4—40; 5—45; 6—63; 7—65; 8—88; 9—89; 10—111.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PRESIDENCY—2ND INNINGS.

| | O. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baloo | 16 | 28 | 3 | 1 |
| Sempre | 10 | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Chanda Rana | 12 | 36 | 0 | 4 |
| Talpade | 7 | 10 | 2 | 4 |

HINDUS.

1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| S. K. Diveker, b Wilson | 47 |
| M. D. Pai (Capt.), b Wilson | 39 |
| B. Deodher, b West | 3 |
| P. Vithal, b Dobbie | 4 |
| C. V. Mehta, b Wilson | 0 |
| H. L. Semper, b Wilson | 27 |
| P. Gunput, l-b-w, b Dobbie | 5 |
| P. Shivram, l-b-w, b Phillips | 2 |
| P. Baloo, b Dobbie | 23 |
| W. B. Talpade, not out | 4 |
| Chanda Rana, b Dobbie | 0 |
| Extras | 4 |
| Total | 171 |

FALL OF WICKETS.

1-80; 2-95; 3-95; 4-95; 5-118; 6-126; 7-137; 8-159; 9-171 and 10-171.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindus—1st Innings.

| | O. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dobbie | 22 | 42 | 8 | 4 |
| Haughton | 6 | 23 | 1 | 0 |
| West | 12 | 19 | 4 | 1 |
| Byford | 4 | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilson | 15 | 41 | 3 | 4 |
| Phillips | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 |

Byford bowled one "no ball" and Wilson two.

HINDUS—2ND INNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| S. K. Diveker, c Christie, b Dobbie | 0 |
| P. Vithal, l-b-w, b Dobbie | 4 |
| C. V. Mehta, b Wilson | 11 |
| B. Deodher, not out | 36 |
| H. L. Sempre, not out | 10 |
| Extras | 1 |
| Total (for 3 wickets) | 62 |

Runs at the fall of each wicket: 1—0; 2—4; 3—20.

HINDUS—2ND INNINGS.

| | O. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dobbie | 9 | 36 | 1 | 2 |
| Wilson | 8 | 15 | 4 | 1 |
| Byford | 4 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| West | 8 | 2 | 2 | 0 |

HINDUS—1st Innings.

(Continued from yesterday's issue.)

| M. | | R. |
|---|---|---|
| 159 | | 160 |
| 164 | | 170 |
| 170 | | 171 |
| | 2nd Innings. | |
| 11 | | 10 |
| 22 | | 20 |
| 34 | | 30 |
| 43 | | 40 |
| 61 | | 53 |
| 72 | | 62 |
| | PRESIDENCY—2nd Innings. | |
| M. | | R. |
| 11 | | 10 |
| 34 | | 20 |
| 41 | | 30 |
| 58 | | 40 |
| 74 | | 49 (Tiffin.) |
| 76 | | 50 |
| 82 | | 60 |
| 96 | | 70 |
| 101 | | 80 |
| 113 | | 90 |
| 119 | | 100 |
| 126 | | 110 |
| 128 | | 111 |

## POONA RACES.

### FIRST MEETING: FOURTH DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 12

To be run on Saturday, 13th September.

The following are the horses left in after declaration of final forfeit at 2 p.m. on Friday 12th September 1913.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Hilarity 9-10, Dalmatia 8-9, Refresher 7-10, Kempion 9-10, Coat-of-Arms 8-4, Parkhill 7-9, Paul Pry 8-11, Satellite 7-10, Sugar Loaf 7-7, Hamara 7-2, Punt 8-9, Forfeit 7-10, Flying Fish 6-0.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lithosian 9-12, Solution 9-6, Pretty Good Sort 9-3, Smirk 8-8, Flying Fish 8-4, Macann 8-3, The Cockatoo 8-0, Borgie 7-11, Lord Reay 7-0, Impecunious 6-5, Miss Drake 6-0.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Abdul Malik 8-12, Tajilmulook 9-10, Gold Fish II, 9-3, Purity 9-0, Thaboor 8-11, The Winner 8-4, Terror 8-2, Valens 8-1, Singer 8-1, Galiard 7-12, Harry Johnson 7-0, Mysore 6-9, Duhallow 6-0.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Black Malik 9-12, Last Chance 7-9, Welcome 7-6, Ajmer 8-4, Kokab 7-8, Good Success 7-6, Iron Chest 7-12, Noorulmalik 7-7, Amood 6-12.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Airman 11-2, Beroll 9-9, Miss Drake 9-2, Starborn 9-12, High Wood 9-8, Bulloo 8-11, Glengarry 9-12, Portland Lad 9-2, Topsail 8-6, True Gold 9-9, North 9-2, Deputy 7-4.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Pen... 9-9, Young Majub 9-7, Thank You 9-6, Baloz 9-6, Chechan 8-10, Zool Phokaar 8-6, Bravo 8-6, Master Bill 8-5, Raspberry 7-10, Kaharaman 7-10, Minerva 7-7, Kimberley 7-6, Beynazeer 7-3, Zigomar 6-3, Occident 6-0, Mathatbaig 6-0.

THE TALEGAON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Ream 9-12, Dilkush 9-3, Tenebreuse 8-13, Real 8-12, Abdulaziz 8-4, Gafal 8-4, Best Chance 8-0, Fado 8-0, Authority 7-11, Salisbury 7-11, Mahboob 7-3, Vakil 7-1, Beethoven 6-3.

Top weight accepting being under 9-12 it is raised to that weight and the others in propotion.

## FOOTBALL AT SIMLA.

### DRAW FOR THE DURAND TOURNAMENT

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The following is the drawing of the Durand Football Tournament, which commences in Simla on the 22nd September:—

North Staffords v. Connaughts.
West Ridings v. Argyles.
Simla Sports v. Mountain Battery.
3rd K. R. Rifles v. Royal Scots.
4th K. R. Rifles v. Rifle Brigade.
N.-W. Railway v. Lancashire Fusiliers.
Durham Light Infantry v. King's Own Regiment.
1st K. D. Guards v. South Lancs.
Black Watch bye.

## GOLF WEEK AT NASIK.

### CHALLENGE SHIELD—SEMI-FINAL.

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK, Sept. 12.

When Friday's sun broke through the morning mist, presaging the coming of great endeavours with iron and brassie there lay the battlefield befossed with blunkers; and there fluttering bravely at the castle flagstaff could be descried—a bicycle and a bath-tub. A knightly command was inscribed thereon, "Boy, *ghoosal jaldi lao*," after which the matter of the moment was the Challenge Shield Semi-final.

ADAIR VS. ENGLAND.

The Bombay dreadnoughts were up against each other at last and great importance attached to this match, it being generally supposed the winner would be the winner of the much-coveted gold medal and shield. However, there is still Mcleod to be reckoned with, and on his play to-day his chances are greatly fancied.

Adair won the toss and put himself in. He woke England up by driving a terrific long ball at the nallah, which he took in 4 (1 up). At the next he was laid a stymie (all square). The third was halved in 4 and the 4th was also halved in 4. Adair drove badly but got in a fine 2nd with his iron. England secured the punch-bowl and Adair went the "Saharanpur stroll," down. He halved this and the long hole after missing his 2nd and 3rd England taking 3 putts. The short hole was cautiously halved in 4 and the old home hole likewise in 5. Adair faced the frown of the Idgah 1 down. He scored over it right enough with his drive, but took the diteh with his 2nd. England went into the trees but made a magnificent recovery which landed just short. Adair also recovered and was on in 3. Effecting a clever half he took the quarry in 2, which made him all square. He got a good tee shot and a perfect approach at the pipal, which he won in 3 (1 up). England threw it away over the shorter of short putts the 13th was halved in a steady 4 and the old punch bowl Adair won again in 4 England being kept at bay by a Stymie (2 up) at Port Arthur. Both got in their usual long drives but England went over with his 2nd and Adair holed a long putt which made him dormy 3. England here made a supreme effort to save the match, which he very nearly did. He took the 16th and also the 17th in perfect golf and they went to the last tee all square. Here he foozled his drive, which proved his downfall as Adair got in a lovely long ball and holed out in 4. It was an interesting game but England was not up to his usual form at any time on the green, making one or two pathetic blunders with his putter.

BEGBIE AND MCLEOD.

This was considered a good thing for the young Bombay expert. He had played two great games and eventually defeated one who is considered a class player at Home and probably one of the best out here. His new opponent, however, McLeod, was in no way perturbed. He can drive an immense distance and plays a cool game through the green. Begbie was not quite up to yesterday's form and McLeod gave nothing away. Mcleod won the first in 5-6 holed a long putt on the 2nd, laid Begbie a stymie at the 3rd, and halved both. The next was also halved in 5, but Begbie got over at the 5th which he won in 4-5. They halved the next in 4 but McLeod won the 7th in 5. The 8th (short hole) was halved in 4 McLeod using his putter thrice, and Begbie being very short with his tee shot. The ninth (bogey 5) was played very well indeed, both doing 4. McLeod thus embarked on the homeward journey 1 to the good. Begbie, however, did not let him go far, as he effected a very fine 4 at the 10th (all square). McLeod won the quarry in 3 and also the pipal, which again worried Begbie. There seems to be a malign influence about this sinister old tree which habitually thwarts the ambitious young golfer who scorns to do proper poojah and offer up monkey nuts by moonlight. They halved the next in 4 both putting down long ones.

At the 14th McLeod got in two really great strokes landing close to the pin in 2. He won in 4 and turned his face towards the fortress with the soothing lead of 3 and 4 to go. He was again on in two beautiful shots and won in convincing style a game which produced some capital golf by 4 and 3.

BOGEY HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKE.

There were as many as 30 entries for this. Coombs with 6 won easily. He soundly drubbed the poor Colonel by no less than 6 up. At one time it looked if he might do a record. His unseen as fairly godmother must have been watching over him. He could do nothing wrong until the very last when he went into the ditch and stayed there.

## FOOTBALL.

### HARWOOD LEAGUE.

THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA WITHDRAW.

There was no play in connection with the Harwood Football League yesterday, owing to the fact that the Commercial Gymkhana, who were to have played the R. G. A., have withdrawn altogether. This means that all the previous games they had played will be ignored and omitted from the League Table.

This is disappointing news indeed as there were hopes that they would eventually be either at the head of civilian teams or at any rate very close. Several of their regular players being unavailable for the future, they thought it advisable to withdraw rather than turn out a team the majority of which would be far from in condition.

This will considerably curtail the remaining portion to be played, which is not such a very great shock to the football loving public, as after the Rovers' Tournament there is not a great deal of interest left, especially as the first two places at least seem already decided.

## BANGALORE SHOOTING.

### S. I. R. A. MEETING.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle.")

HEBBAL CAMP, Sept. 12.

It has been a very warm day in the camp with a changing wind from the west. The results of the closed matches are beginning to come in briskly. The following are first three names in to-day's official prize rolls:—

Spencer Cup (600 yards)—Class A: Lieut. P. Rothera, S.I.R. Vols., 34 points, Rs. 25; Major P. A. Barton, Bangalore Rifles Vols., 34, Rs. 15; Capt. P. A. Edwards, 1st G. I. P. Railway Vols., 34 points, Rs. 10. Class B: Lce.-Sergt. Barker, 7th Hussars, 33, Rs. 12; Cpl-Lyons, Dublin Fusiliers, 31, Rs. 8. Class C: Bombdr. W. Freeston, Bombay Vol. Artillery, 35 points, Rs. 40 and cup; Vol. G. L. Grant, S. I. Railway Vols., 35, Rs. 30; Instr. W. G. Edge, Nilgiri Vols., 34, Rs. 20.

Marlam Cup (300 yards)—Class A: Capt. D. Bogie, Kolar Vols., 34, Rs. 25; Capt. P. A. Edwards, 1st G. I. P. Railway Vols., 32, Rs. 15; Col. Ward, Nilgiri Vols., 32, Rs. 10. Class B: Pte. Bowers, 7th Hussars, 33, Rs. 20; Clr.-Sergt. Fraser, Cameron Highlanders, 32, Rs. 12; Sergt. P. Kehoe, East Yorks, 32, Rs. 12. Class C: Sgt.-Major Derby, 2nd M. and S. M. Railway Vols. 34 points, Rs. 50 and cup; Lce.-Cpl. Veevers, G. I. P. Railway Vols., 33, Rs. 30; Qr. Mr. Sergt. Moorhouse, Bangalore Rifle Vols., 33 points, Rs. 30.

The Dewar Challenge Shield (400 to 200 yards)—1st G. I. P. Railway Vols., 60 points, Rs. 50 and shield; Bombay Vols., Artillery, 42, Rs. 25; S. I. Railway Vols., 29.

Practice Unlimited Entries (600 yards)—Class A: Col. Ward, Nilgiri Vols., 34 points, Rs. 26; Lieut. P. Rothera, S. I. Railway Vols., 34, Rs. 16; Lieut. H. Thamer, 108th Infantry, 34, Rs. 11. Class B: Lce.-Sergt. W. Barker, 7th Hussars, 35, Rs. 17; Sergt. J. Huggins, 2nd Norfolks, 34, Rs. 8-8; Pte, White, 7th Hussars, 34, Rs. 7. Class C: Corpl. M. Gindell, 1st G. I. P. Railway Vols., 35, Rs. 42; Vols., F. Rozario, S. I. Railway Vols., 35, Rs. 21; Cpl. Sgt. Instr. Partridge, E.B.S. Railway Vols., 35 Rs. 17.

Daily Sweep Sakes, (300 yards)—Sgt.-Major G. Darby, 2nd M. and S. M. Railway Vols., 34, Rs. 14; Capt. D. Bodie, Kolar Vols., 34, Rs. 7; Lce.-Cpl. Veevers, 1st G. I. P. Railway Vols., 33, Rs. 5-8. 700 yards—Sgt. Major Darby, 2nd M. and M. S. Railway Vols., 33, Rs. 10; Cr.Sgt. Instr. Partridge, E. B. S. Railway Vols., 31, Rs. 5; Sergt. F. Conlon, 1st M. and S. M. Railway Vols., 34, Rs. 4. 600 yards—Cr. Sgt. W. Zeherpel, S. I. Railway Vols., 35, Rs. 5; Capt. D. Bogie, Kolar Vols., 33, Rs. 3.

The leading scores for the British Army Championship trophy stand at noon to-day as follows:—1st G. I. P. Railway Vols., 512 points; Kolar Vols., 505; 2nd M. and S. M. Railway Vols., 502; S. I. Railway Vols., 502; Nilgiri Vols., 494; Bangalore Rifle Vols., 491; 1st M. and S. M. Railway Vols., 436; 7th Hussars, 476; Bombay Vols. Artillery, 467; Bombay Vols. Rifles, 461.

The following further prize lists are published this evening:—

Maharajah of Mysore's Cup (700 yards)—Class A: (1) Capt. P. A. Edwards, 1st G. I. P. Railway Vols., 33 points, Rs. 25 and cup; (2) Lieut. M. D. Mawe, Bombay Vol. Artillery, 31 points, Rs. 15; (3) Capt. Henderson (Army Rifle Association), 30 points, Rs. 10. Class B: (1) Clr.-Sergt. E. Fraser, Cameron Highlanders, 32 points, Rs. 20; (2) Pte. G. Hay, Dublin Fusiliers, 31 points, Rs. 12; (3) Lce.-Sergt. Airey, 2nd Norfolks, 28 points, Rs. 8. Class C: (1) Corpl. H. Burrows, Kolar Vols. 33 points, Rs. 32; (2) Col.-Sergt. Instr. Brooks, E. I. Railway Vols., 32 points, Rs. 30; (3) Corpl. A. E. Velts, Coorg and Mysore Rifles, 31 points, Rs. 20.

Daily Sweepstake, 600 yards (12th September)—Bombdr. Freestone, Bombay Vol. Artillery, 35 points, Rs. 18; Vol. W. Grant, S. I. Railway Vol., 34 points, Rs. 7. 700 yards—Capt. P. A. Edwards, 1st G. I. P. Railway Vols. 33 points, Rs. 18; Corpl. H. Burrows, Kolar Vols., 33 points, Rs. 9; Colr.-Sergt. Instr. Brooks, E. I. Railway Vols., 32 points, Rs. 7.

Indian Army Results—

Some notable Indian Army results to-day are as follows:—

The Daly Stakes, for Rs. 100 presented by Sir Hugh Daly and Rs.210 added, 600 yards—Class "D": Jemadar Sheik Abdul Shakur, 119th Infantry, 34 points, Rs. 20; Rissaldar Syed Ahmed, Mysore I.S. Lancers, 33 points, Rs. 12; Subadar-Major Abdul Hafiz, 61st Pioneers, 32 points, Rs. 8. Class "D" (2): Duffadar Musapa Ali, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad I.S. Troops, 32 points, Rs. 10.

Daily Sweepstakes (600 yards)—Subadar Ambaji Abkar, 108th Infantry, 33 points, Rs. 25; Jemadar Mohmed Nazu Ahmed, Mysore I.S. Lancers, 34 points, Rs. 15; Capt. Mahomed Azantaikal, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad I.S. Troops, 34 points, Rs. 10.

For the Indian Army Championship Trophy the leaders are:—108th Infantry, 479 points; 61st Pioneers, 477 points; Mysore I.S. Lancers, 475 points; 101st Grenadiers, 461 points; 109th Infantry, 451 points; 73rd Carnatic Infantry, 447 points; 81st Pioneers, 436 points; [illegible]t Cavalry, 410 points.

## POONA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

### WON BY LOYAL N. LANCS.

LADY BARRETT PRESENTS THE CUP.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept., 12.

Despite the counter-attraction of the day, the final of the Polo Tournament the final of the football Tournament was witnessed by a larger number of spectators which was further augmented towards the close. Almost all the officers of the competing teams were present, besides Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett, General Aitkin and Colonel Rosher, Major Jourdain and several other admirers of the game.

At the conclusion Sir Arthur Barrett in a short speech congratulated the winners on their success to-day impressively remarking on the fact that this was the third year in succession that the Cup was won by them, but that he regretted the regiment was going Home, and thereby be unable to compete at the next tournament. He also spoke is flattering terms of the able refereeing of Staff Sergeant Miller and congratulated the runners up on the gallant fight they made. He then called for three cheers for the winners which were heartily responded to. Lady Barrett kindly presented the victors with the cup and medals.

THE GAME.

For the first ten minutes play remained in midfield, but the Dorsets by splendid passing got possession and taking the ball into their opponents' domain, scored, after which taking up the offensive they made two successive attempts at goal which were brilliantly saved by the Lancs' custodian. The Dorsets' success put the Lancs on their mettle and they, determinedly rushed to equalise in which they succeeded, the whistle sounding a few minutes after.

Half time score: L. N. Lancs 1 goal, Dorsets 1 goal.

From the restart, the Dorsets took immediate possession and near the citadel met with desperate resistance but succeeded in being awarded two penalties. The latter penalty resulted in a goal. But ten minutes now remained. The Lancs—fearing defeat played all they could to equalise but their opponents playing cautiously would not allow them a chance. The Lancs however, were awarded a penalty luckily which they covered, the pipe being heard almost simultaneously.

Ten minutes, further play on each side was now decided upon, and some pretty play was witnessed and the Lancs scored in spite of the most determined defence. The Dorsets in the succeeding ten minutes rushed to their opponents with terrific volleys and play was confined to the Lancs' territory, but the latter flushed with the confidence of impending victory repulsed all attempts at the fall of their citadel. When the whistle sounded the Lancs were declared the winners.

Final scores:
L. N. Lancs 3 goals.
Dorsets 2 goals.

## CALCUTTA RUGBY CHALLENGE CUP.

As the East Yorks had scratched, it was decided to have the ties drawn over again, and on Monday night this was done, the result of the second drawing being as follows:—

1ST ROUND.

(A)—Calcutta *v.* Leicesters, Saturday 13th.

(B)—Bombay Gymkhana *v.* United Services Monday, 15th.

West Ridings and Madras byes.

SEMI-FINALS.

West Riding *v.* Winners of A. Tuesday 16th.

Madras Gymkhana *v.* Winners of B. Wednesday, 17th.

FINAL.

On Saturday, September 20th.

The following are the probable teams of the Calcutta Football Club and the Leicesters:—

*Calcutta.*—Spencer; Trueman, Cunningham, Reid-Kay and Morham; Scott-Brown and Thomas; Dempster, Morrison, Goode, Kerr, Littleton, Johnson, Horn and Green-Armytage.

*Leicesters.*—Dabster; Trivett, Houghan, Aitkins and Congreaves; Mr. McCalmont and Withers; Blester, Clarke, McEngland, Herbert, Jerry, and Messrs. Yalland, Grills and Ware.

## CALCUTTA v. LEICESTERS.

In a practice game between the above teams on the Calcutta ground last Tuesday, the Calcutta F. c. beat Leicesters by 14 points (one goal and three tries) to 10 (two goals).

## A BOMBAY WEDDING.

On Wednesday at 4-30 p.m. the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, was the scene of a very pretty wedding when Miss Zoe MacQueen, eldest daughter of Leintenant MacQueen, House Surgeon, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, was married to Mr. Edgar Splane, Assistant Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Father Schroiter S. J., perfomed the ceremony to witnes which a large number of guests had assembled. After the ceremony the guests gathered at the reception which was held at the Framjii Cowasjee Hall. The health of the newly married pair was proposed by Colonel Street and the bridegroom suitably responded.

## REPORTED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Jivraj Khimji, a commission agent residing in Kazi Syed Street, has reported to the police the theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 850.

## THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | Rs. | 50,00,000 |
| Subscribed Capital | .. | 30,00,000 |
| Called Up Capital | .. | 15,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | .. | 15,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | .. | 1,00,000 |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
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*All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.*

*Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.*

*All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.*

*NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.*

*All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good fa[illegible]*

## Domestic Occurrences.

### BIRTHS.

LIEPMANN.—At Lynn Regis, Mussoorie 27th Aug., Mrs. Liepmann, wife of Captain H. M. Liepmann, 13th Rajputs, of a son.

NICOLL.—29th Aug., at 7-1, Rainey Park, the wife of T. Nicoll, of a daughter.

PIRES.—On 10th September, at Byculla, the wife of J. Pires, Asstt., John Fowler and Co. (Leeds) Ltd., of a daughter.

SWARIES.—28th Aug., at the Eden Hospital, the wife of A. Swaries, of a daughter.

### DEATHS.

MEYERS.—At Dinapore, 27th Aug., Ellen Cecilia Meyers, aged 60 years, widow of George Augustus Meyers, late Inspector, Calcutta, Police.

NEUBERG.—On 11th Sept., 1913, Babetti Somerville, the dearly loved elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Neuberg, Bombay.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

### TO-DAY.

Harwood League Association Football: Sherwood. Foresters v. Bombay. Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45.

Poona Races, Fourth Day, Poona.

Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa per steamer Cowerie, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

MONDAY, September 15.

Quadrangular Cricket Match between winners of the two foregoing matches, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 11-30.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-45.

Harwood League Association Football: Commercial Gymkhana vs. Sherwood Foresters Cooperage, 5-45.

Agricultural Conference at the Council Hall, Poona.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Final: Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 12.

Harwood League Association Football: Grant Medicals vs. Sherwood Foresters, Cooperage, 5-45.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

Khordadsal: Bank Holiday.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Final: Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 12.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Harwood Association Football League: Hornets vs. All Blacks, Cooperage, 5-45.

Agricultural Conference at Poona.

Poona Horse Show, First Day, Poona.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

Ballard Concert. Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road, 9-15 p.m.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society. Paper.

"An Inquiry as to how a Bell in the Portuguese Church at Borivli came to be transferred to a Hindu Temple at Nasik." By Rustamji Nasarvanji Munshi, Esq., Town Hall 6 p.m. (S.T.)

### DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph. Novelty Theatre. 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road. 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

*September, 13 1913.*

## "ALL FOR SELF."

The "Englishman's" somewhat childish onslaught on Sir Pherozeshah Mehta seems to have attracted more attention than it deserves. Everyone knows that the Calcutta organ, which at one time occupied a deservedly commanding position among the journals of this country, nowadays represents the views of a gradually diminishing clique of reactionaries, and it is well-fitted to undertake the defence of the illiberal and bigoted body in Calcutta which takes upon itself to interpret the feelings of the European community, and styles itself the European Defence Association. We pointed out the other day that the supposed reform of this Association, the promise that it should be put on a new basis, on which its sole care would be the defence of European interests in the proper sense, has been belied in fact, and that it is still under the control of a body of old-fashioned gentlemen, whose chief idea of European defence is aggression against every constitutional reform advocated by Indian politicians, and the assumption of a sort of roving commission to stir up excitement and racial feeling on every conceivable occasion. The "Englishman", in a somewhat unhappy phrase remarks that "it was obvious that the new spirit which has obsessed the European Defence Association would not go unassailed." We are very grateful for the expression, but though there may be obsession, there is no "new spirit"; it is merely the old spirit, of regarding every attempt at political advance in this country as a dangerous move against the interests of the European community, revivified by the mission carried out in all good faith by Mr. Dudley Myers, to make the Association more truly representative, of the European community, in its numerical membership and to modify its narrow and aggressive political aims. Mr. Myers succeeded in the former, but the committee has seen to it that the latter object has not been achieved, and they continue to pursue a course, which, in our opinion, must sooner or later cause them again to lose the support and interest of the bulk of the European community.

As regards Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's criticism of the Association and "The Englishman's retort, the great Bombay leader could not have asked for a better illustration of the ignorant and bigoted spirit of the party which the Association represents, than that journal supplies. Sir Pherozeshah described the Association as "aggressive," an opinion that is widely held and to which expression has been given in both the English and Indian press; and he referred to the fact that it had taken upon itself to issue a manifesto against the proposal to separate Judicial from Executive functions, in which it declared that the demand for this reform was not founded upon merits and was not supported by any practical scheme. In suggesting that the Committee of the Association was composed of Rip Van Winkles who had been asleep, not for twenty, but for a hundred years, he was guilty of only the kindest criticism, seeing that the reform has been advocated by a host of authorities from the days of Lord Cornwallis downwards, who have justified its necessity by reams of argument and hundreds of illustrations of the abuses of the present system, and that practical schemes have been produced by half-a-dozen persons qualified to speak, including Sir Pherozeshah himself. If the committee of the Association would take the trouble to read one document alone, —the representation addressed to the Secretary of State by nine judicial authorities of the highest eminence,—they would find themselves confronted by a case that is practically unanswerable. What good purpose is to be served by ignoring all this mass of authority, and the scores of eminent names in the official and non-official world who have admitted the need of this reform, and by talking of a proposal that is not founded on merits and not supported by any practical scheme? What sort of audience can there be, even in Calcutta, for a farrago of nonsense like the following?—

Sir Pherozeshah not only offered no fresh argument for the proposed separation, but failed to adduce any argument at all. This is all the more regrettable for no matter how conservative of temperament Englishmen may be—according to Sir Pherozeshah and *vide* Guy Fleetwood Wilson—they do, at all events respect and admire the Indian who can capably handle a subject of such dimensions as the one for which Sir Pherozeshah chose to attack, without proper weapons, the Defence Association. It is a pity therefore, that his lack of imagination and orginality did not permit him delving deeper into the subject, than merely attacking the association and justifying one or two childish phrases by a repetition of the names of persons who had advocated the chnge from the days of 1793. The necessities of those times are beyond us. We live for the present and look to the future. It is the height of absurdity to advocate a change of any system which is not understood by those who advocate it. That is precisely what the Bombay magnate and philanthropist has done. Not a word has escaped his or the lips of other noted Indians against the Delhi transaction upon which the country will, needlessly, have to disgorge many millions sterling. All is for self, selfishly demanded without any reference to consequeces.

It is obvious, in the first place, that the writer has not read the speech which he so cheerfully undertakes to criticise. The silly attack on a man who, by common consent, has been for years in the foremost rank of Indian political leaders, and whose statesmanlike services to the Government and his fellow-countrymen are a matter of common knowledge, need not trouble anyone. But it is important to pillory the ignorance and want of grasp of fundamental political principles, displayed in this fatuous conglomeration of confused thinking, by a journal which is trading on an evaporated reputation. We are apparently to suppose that the trend of political movement in India must actually be retrogressive, and that a reform, involving a question of principle, which was insistently demanded in the comparatively primitive days of Lord Cornwallis, becomes less important as the years roll on. And if one has failed to protest with "The Englishman" against the Delhi transfer, he is not to presume to have a voice in anything else! The lament that "all is for self, selfishly demanded" seems to have a more apt application to these Calcutta reactionaries than to anyone else.

### THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF COLOUR PREJUDICE.

One of those extraordinary outbrusts of pseudo morality and inconsistency, which periodically seize upon the more vocal section of the British public has just concluded with a notable victory for the forces of prejudice. The agitation against the negro pugilist, Johnson, in which the newspapers and the Varety Performers' Trade-Union joined, was successful. Johnson's contract was cancelled; but he took the course of showing himself to the audiences from the boxes and was given a reception which proved that the sympathies of the crowd were by no means all on one side. The incident would be too trivial for notice if it involved merely the question whether a prize-fighter, or a champion prize-fighter, or even a champion Negro prize-fighter, should be permitted to compete in the music-halls with serio-comic and knockabout comedians: but it is more than that. Naturally, people have been recalling (one touch of platitude makes us all skin!) a familiar passage in Macaulay's eassy on Byron: "We know no spectacle so ridiculous as the British public in one of its periodical fits of morality.....Once in six or seven years our virtue becomes outrageous," &c. Our readers know how the stinging rhetoric goes on. So, while this agitation lasted,—that is, until a new sensation arose,—Johnson was a brute. He was worse than a bruiser, for brusiers, after all, are popular enough with the English crowd. He was a criminal: he had been tried and convicted for offences under the American White Slave law. Accordingly the leader-writers turned on the abuse, and some of them took occasion to say things about "the known character" of the coloured man. Now, what is said about Johnson and his doings may be, for all that one can tell, substantially correct; but supposing it to be so, that does not make the outburst of resentment against him any the less absurd. For one thing, the White Slave law of the United States is not like the White Slave law of England, concerned with the traffic in young girls; for another, it does not appear that Johnson is, in any respect that matters, much different from other men of his occupation —which, on the whole, is not an occupation that inspires the majority of us with envy. Nor, if it comes to Negroes in the music-halls, is there any convincing reason for drawing the line at Johnson. According to recent correspondence in "The Times," the Negroid influence is for the moment dominant, not only on the Variety stage, but also in society drawing-rooms. On the whole, it seems only too likely that what English newspapers and music-hall performers appear to have done is to lend themselves to the exploitation of the colour prejudice in a way that may engender evil consequences for other victims in future. The whole business is stupid and irrational: and it is just as well to remember that the resentment that can be worked up to-day against a Negro pugilist may to-morrow be engineered against any "coloured" persons, by people who have personal interests to serve, of the kind which led the music-hall performers of England to set on foot the agitation against Johnson.

### INDIAN ART.

What is meant by Indian art? To the average European, we fear, the term simply means works of art produced in some part of India, and although they may vary and be as diverse as the Taj Mahal and the temple at Rameswaram, there is still a quality about them which the foreigner associates with the East, and which to him is distinctly Indian as, say, Russian and Spanish work is "European" to an Oriental. The fact is, Indian art, like Indian thought, has never been rightly appreciated by Europe. The European instinct is to seize upon those moments when Western styles, or styles familiar to the West, have affected the East, and to distinguish these as the vital influences and creative epochs of Indian art. But the inspiration has never been of Greek, of Saracen, or of English origin. The manifestations of the influence of these races has been superficial only. Deep beneath are to be detected the permanent aspirations and ideals of the Indian mind and the Indian soul. These are the profoundest things in Indian art because they are the profoundest things in Indian life. For India is the very home of spiritual emotion and every great wave of spiritual emotion which has spread over the world has come out of the East. The many-limbed figures of Indian sculpture which, to a Western eye, seem inexpressive and ridiculous, are, after all, much as the sculptor outrages Nature's laws, indications of purely spiritual conceptions.

With the advent of British rule, and the consequent study of European schools and methods of art, it is but natural that much that is crude or archaic or incomprehensible in Indian art should make way for a more correct appreciation of the laws which should govern Art. And so it has come to pass that we have witnessed the birth of a new art movement in India, the most prominent exponents of which are Abanindra Nath Tagore of Bengal, and Ravi Varma, of Mysore. The paintings of both these artists have attained a national importance in India. No foreigner could have painted them, for they reveal the soul of India, mystic, and almost unknowable except to her sons and daughters. Mr. Tagore's paintings combine an intimate knowledge of European technique with the spiritual force of the older arts, avoiding all over-emphasis of expression and exhibiting that wonderful gift of colour which has always made Indian painting so distinguished. His best works are "Banga Mata", the Motherland, a perfect image of motherhood which has, we understand, been purchased by the Government of Bengal; "The Buddha", the colouring of which is wonderfully decisive and powerful; "The Last Days of Shah Jehan"; and his water-colour series of nineteen pictures illustrating the life of Krishna and his series of Omar Khayyam pictures. Again, the new art-movement is not confined only to painting, it has spread to the other arts, particularly to music, of which the principal exponent is Sataya Bala Devi, a Bangali lady, who has given several performances in Bombay and whose ambition is to found a great school of national Indian music. In dancing, too, a volume of opinion is gradually accumulating amongst educated Indians against the senseless boycott of a beautiful form of art, which gives an almost unlimited scope for self-expression, national expression and religious expression. So far Indians have made the mistake of associating the character of the nauteh-girl with the nautch itself, as was the case in England in the days when a strolling player was "a rogue and vagabond." But, surely, in these progressive days there should be no bar placed in the way of freedom of thought and action. Reform is needed, not abolition.

## DAY BY DAY.

**Cold Weather Visitors.**

"India" understands that Mr. Phillip Morrell, M.P., and Lady Ottoline Morrell will visit India during the cold weather. Lady Ottoline Morrell is a grand-niece of Lord William Bentinck, whose good work as Governor-General is gratefully remembered by the Indian people.

**"The Passing of an Empire."**

Mr. H. Fielding-Hall, the widely-read author of "The Soul of a People," has a new book in the press with the title of "The Passing of an Empire." It is described as a plea for India, written from the point of view that "the time is coming when, unless we go hand in hand with her along the path to manhood, she will desert us." The volume will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

**A Son of the Great John Lawrence.**

Lord Lawrence, who died in London on August, 22, after a short illness, was the son of the great John Lawrence, and was born in India in 1846, during the stirring days when the three famous brothers were making history in the Punjab and on the frontier. The second Lord Lawrence was educated at Wellington and Trinity College, Cambridge, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1879. He was one of the Unionist Whips in the House of Lords, and was one of the most assiduous members. He is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Alexander Graham Lawrence, born in 1878.

**An Interesting Recital.**

An interesting event in the amusement world will be the Recital (Elocutionary and Musical) by Mr. Howard Edie and Mr. Frank St. Ledger, which is to take place shortly in Bombay. It should also be an intellectual treat as Mr. Howard Edie is reputed to be an actor of no mean standing. It is rather interesting to find a gentleman with such versatile attributes. We have seen Mr. Edie as a successful empressario managing the Cherniavskys; we have seen him as a magnetic lecturer on psychological and artistic subjects; we all know him now as a writer, defending enthusiastically the Art of Maud Allan, and a few months later he will appear as a dramatist as one of his plays is being translated into Hindustani and will be produced by a Parsee and Indian Company in the Royal Opera House under the personal supervision of Mr. Howard Edie. Mr. Frank St. Ledger's work as Solo pianist is looked forward to with great interest.

**Egyptian Cotton Markets.**

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says that the cotton halakas, or markets, which at the suggestion of Lord Kitchener were established under Government control in Egypt last year, are now to be handed over to a private company. These halakas were instituted to protect the native cultivator from being cheated by provincial buyers in regard to the weight and price of his cotton. A Government official was placed in charge of each, weighing machines were supplied by the Government, and the market prices of cotton were posted daily in each new halaka. Owing to intrigues on the part of provincial merchants, who have placed every obstacle in the way of the success of the markets, it is doubtful whether the experiment has been a financial success. Some of the private companies have, moreover, been complaining of the unfair competition of the halakas, especially in regard to the sale of chemical manures. It is understood, however, that the native cultivators appreciate the advantages of the markets and will be much disappointed if any real change takes place.

**Indian Cotton.**

The same correspondent adds:—I learn also that considerable interest is being taken in India in the report of the deputation from the International Cotton Association to Lord Crewe urging him to move the Government of India to increase the measures for cotton improvements. There is serious dissatisfaction in Bombay with the progress which the agricultural departments are making. The Bombay department complained some time ago that when they induced the ryots to grow improved cotton there was no market for it. To meet this difficulty several of the mill-owners took up the improved cotton at an enhanced price, but they now complain that this special cotton has lost its improved qualities owing to departmental methods of seed selection. The fine Cambodia cotton which was introduced with great success in Madras is similarly deteriorating. Consequently Mr. Arnó Schmidt, secretary to the International Association, proposes to make another visit to India shortly, and it is probable that three or four experts will also be sent out."

**The Polo Cup.**

**The decision of Lord Ashby St. Ledgers to dispute the International Polo Cup next year is to be welcomed by every lover of polo. It is to be hoped, however, says a Home contemporary, that the arrangements will not be so haphazard as they were for the last attempt. The English chances should be strong in 1914, as Mr. Harry Payne Whitney has definitely decided to retire from the position of America's captain, and his retirement means that the brothers Waterburry retire with him. The captain who will succeed will in all probability be Mr. Louis Stoddard, and he will put into the field a team that, so far as one can judge, must be measurably inferior to the big four. It is not known yet whom Lord Ashby St. Ledgers will select to play for England. On present form, the following four would be certain to bring the cup back from Mr. Stoddard's opposition: W. Grenfell, 1; Captain G. Ritson, 2; Captain Hardress Lloyd, 3; and Captain V. Lockett, back. The tendency, however, seems to place Captain Barrett in the team. Many think that this would be a mistake, as, brilliant individual player that Barrett is, he lacks self-effacement, an essential in an international team.**

**Mortality Returns.**

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m., on Friday, two attacks and one death from plague and one attack and one death from cholera were recorded in Bombay City. No cases of small-pox were reported during the period. The total mortality from all causes was 78, as compared with 103 of the corresponding day of last year and 101 of 1911. The two plague attacks were reported from Mazagon and Fanaswadi respectively.

Mabel (trying her first story—the latest from the Junior Atalanta Smoking room—on Auntie): "D'you see the point?"—Auntie: "If it's what I think it is, I don't."

# PROBLEM OF IRELAND.

## LORD LOREBURN'S SUGGESTION.

## ESPREAD SIGNS F APPROVAL.

## LSTER OPPOSITION.

## SSENTIAL FACTORS IN SOLUTION.

## "LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Lord Loreburn's suggestion of a Conference has aroused the greatest interest and there are widespread signs of approval.

The "Westminster Gazette" agrees with "The Times" that one could not expect the Unionists to enter the Conference pledged to an Irish Parliament with an Irish Executive. At the same time, it says the Conference would be a mere waste of time unless it is agreed that the Government of Ireland must be altered from what it now is. It might well be worth while to consult and see if agreement by consent is possible.

The Conservative evening papers all emphasise that the Government must take the first step while the question for discussion must be the problem of the Irish Government, not of the Home Rule Bill.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says Englishmen are becoming increasingly convinced that unless the problem of Ireland is settled by agreement, it will never be settled.

The "Globe" is most hopeful that a solution might be found by agreement between the two British parties without the presence of the two Irish parties and that it might be possible to achieve success where the Conference of 1910 failed.

The "Evening Standard" says the essential factors are goodwill on all sides and a desire for settlement rather than to snatch a party advantage; secondly, the whole question must be left open.

### ULSTER'S "IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM"

**COMPROMISE OPPOSED BY ORANGEMEN.**

London papers, besides themselves commenting on Lord Loreburn's letter to the "Times," print copious extracts from editorials in the provincial papers. The impression conveyed by these is that while the proposal can be received with respectful sympathy the Conference is not regarded as practicable either by Liberals or Unionists in view of the unreconcilable views of both sides.

Ulster Unionist papers are unanimous in declaring that a compromise is out of the question and that the irreducible minimum of Ulster's demands has already been started in the House of Commons.

### VARIOUS VIEWS.

**CONFERENCE AN ABSURDITY.**

Captain Craig, in an interview, said that the Conference would be an absurdity and that it presupposed a compromise in which it was impossible for Ulster to join.

**IRISH NATIONALIST'S VIEW.**

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., said that no useful purpose would be served by a Conference which was not based on the concession of the principle of Home Rule.

**"NO OUTLET BUT GENERAL ELECTION."**

Mr. Herbert Gibbs, Chairman of the City of London Conservative Association, said there was no outlet from the present situation except by a General Election.

### PARTY PRESS COMMENT.

**UNIONIST OPPOSITION.**

LONDON, Sept., 12.

The "Daily Mail" says the Unionists will not go to a Conference called with the object of bringing the present Home Rule Bill into effect.

**ELECTION, NOT CONFERENCE.**

The "Daily Telegraphs" says that the time calls, not for conference but for election.

THE BEST SOLUTION.

The "Morning Post" says that the difficulties in the way of settlement by consent are enormous, in view of the wide gulf which separates the two parties and that the best solution is to let the people decide.

ANOTHER FARCE.

The "Standard" says the Unionists do not want to take part in another farce like that of 1910, but that if Mr. Asquith chooses to withdraw the Home Rule Bill, and offer a conference, his suggestion will meet with careful consideration.

GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL MANDATE.

The "Daily Chronicle" says Lord Loreburn's plea for a conference is the plea that Government shall disobey the national mandate to carry the Home Rule Bill.

HOPEFUL LIBERAL VIEW.

The "Daily News" says that whether a conference is called or not the Home Rule Bill holds the field.

**PROVINCIAL UNIONIST PRESS.**

The "Birmingham Daily Post" "Western Morning News" "Britol Times" and "Yorkshire Post," all of them Unionist papers, agree in doubting the practical value of the Conference, and say that it is better to allow the electorate to decide the issue and dispose of the question once and for all.

The "South Wales Daily News" says the Liberals cannot even consider a conference.

### RIFLE-SHOOTING AT HOME.

**IMPERIAL CHALLENGE SHIELD RESULTS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The results of the Imperial Challenge Shield Rifle Competition:—

JUNIORS.

FIRST.—Marine Cadet Corps, Deal. Average score, 89.8.

SECOND.—Eastern Road School, Melbourne. Average score, 89.6.

THIRD.—Naval Boys Brigade, Devonport. Average score, 89.

FOURTH.—Cottesmore School. Average score, 86.6.

FIFTH.—Second Company Roberts' Boys Cadet Corps. Average score, 84.2.

SIXTH.—Fifth Company Naval Cadets, South Australia. Average score, 84.2.

SENIORS.

FIRST.—No. 1 Company, Naval Reserve, South Australia. Average score, 92.4.

SECOND.—First Company, Roberts' Cadet Corps. Average score, 92.2.

THIRD.—St. Giles' Company of London Church Lads Brigade. Average score, 91.7.

FOURTH.—King Edward School, Witley. Average score, 91.2.

FIFTH.—Naval Cadets, Albany. Average score, 91.

SIXTH.—"A" Company, 51st Battalion, Senior Cadets, South Melbourne. Average score, 89.

SEVENTH.—"A" Company, Lancing College. Average score, 87.7.

EIGHTH.—Inverness Academy. Average score, 87.5.

NINTH.—Colchester Grammer School. Average score, 84.6.

TENTH.—Dunstable School. Average score, 84.3.

### KING CONSTANTINE'S SPEECH.

**'GREECE CONSCIOUS OF DEBT TO FRANCE.**

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 11.

The Greek Minister called on M. Pichon to-day and communicated to him a telegram he had received from his Government assuring France that Greece was so conscious of what she owed France, that she would do everything to dispel the recent misunderstanding.

### RUSSIA AND MONGOLIA.

**INFLUENTIAL DEPUTATION FROM URGA.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETERSBURG, Sept. 11.

It is stated that a deputation headed by the Mongolian Premier, accompanied by the Assistant Foreign Minister and an Inner Mongolian prince will leave Urga for Petersburg on the 18th inst.

# INDIAN FINANCE.

## EVIDENCE BEFORE COMMISSION.

## INTERIM REPORT.

## LOANS TO PRESIDENCY BANKS.

## USE OF GOLD RESERVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The interim report of the Chamberlain Commission was issued here to-night. It consists entirely of bulky volumes of verbatim evidence given by twenty-two witnesses.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

An interim report has been issued. Mr. Lionel Abrahams, Assistant Under-Secretary, India Office, testified to four days' dealing in borrowings. He said that the Secretary of State for India had for years recognised that he must pay a little more interest in preference to unduly restricting borrowing.

BALANCE IN INDIA.

Dealing with the balance in India, he said that in reply to a proposal of the Government of India for temporarily lending to Presidency Banks at interest, the Secretary of State was of opinion that such loans should be at the bank rate and not below as the Government of India wished.

Mr. Abrahams personally thought that a less restrictive policy might now be pursued and that the Government of India should not lend direct in India to commercial firms. Exchange banks were not disposed to borrow from the Government of India because money could be raised more cheaply in England. He thought that loans in India might be made from the Paper Currency Reserve in preference to Treasury balances.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The general practice of the Secretary of State was to sell Council Bills freely; but not below 15 22-32. He had undertaken to sell without limit at 16d.

In order not to leave the matter too much to the uncontrolled discretion of the Secretary of State, Mr. Abrahams suggested the rule "that he should sell at such price that it would be more profitable to sell at that price than to bring gold home from India."

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

Dealing with the Gold Standard Reserve, he said that the main reason for holding the reserve mainly in London was not to earn interest but to ensure that the sterling portion of it should be used for its proper purpose namely, for supporting Exchange. The real argument for holding a portion of it in actual gold was that the supply of short-dated securities was very likely to decrease. To hold part of the gold in India would be wasteful. It would not earn interest and would have to be sent back when required. The Indian part of the Reserve served much the same purpose as would a corresponding addition to the Paper Currency Reserve. On the whole he felt that the amalgamation of the two Reserves was not desirable.

### MR. NEWMARCH.

**UTILITY OF PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.**

Mr. Newmarch, Financial Secretary of the India Office, dealing with the Paper Currency Reserve, was of opinion that this and the Gold Standard Reserve should be at least 24 crores at the commencement of the active season in India, and should never fall below 17½ crores. The existence of a part of the former Reserve in London served a double purpose as it might be used in payment for silver and also as support to exchange, when the balance of trade was unfavourable.

### MR. BADOCK

**INDIA OFFICE LOANS.**

Mr. Walter Badock, Accountant-General, India Office, dealt with India Office loan business. Replying to criticisms of the practice of lending on debentures at par or even when they stood below par, Mr. Badock said he did not think there was much in it as the debentures were all short dated, but the reason for the practice was that it was good policy to support these debentures because the Government of India was more interested as borrower in the money market than as lender. Lately, there had been increasing difficulty in lending. Now it was impossible to lend more than about eleven millions on the conditions fixed.

### MR. WEBB'S MEMORANDUM.

**STILL ADHERES TO HIS OPINIONS.**

The report contains a long memorandum by Mr. M. de P. Webb, of Karachi, which expresses his well-known views. Among the appendices, in reply to the Commissioners, who gave Mr. Webb's ideas a minute and painstaking investigation, Mr. Webb in general adhered to his opinions, being, apparently, still convinced that his views are correct on all the most important points, though, in cross-examination, he admitted that if the Gold Reserve were kept in India, it would have to be sent to London when a crisis arose.

### BENGAL BANK'S SCHEME.

**STATE BANK WITH LONDON OFFICE.**

Mr. Dunbar, Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, said his Bank were prepared to formulate a scheme for a State Bank with a London office to conduct the sale of drafts, transfers, loans and business of surplus balances, etc. by the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks and that its capital should not exceed five millions.

### MR. IYER.

**INDIAN'S LOVE OF ORNAMENTS.**

Mr. Iyer, Secretary of the Madras Economic Association, said that every sovereign that the people could obtain would go into the melting pot for ornaments.

### EXCHANGE BANK DELEGATES

**NO NEED FOR MINT O RSTATE BANK.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept., 12.

Evidence given by Messrs. Toomey and Fraser, representing Exchange Banks, showed that they considered that the existing state of things generally was convenient to Exchange Banks. They opposed the suggestion that the Presidency Banks should be allowed to borrow in London or deal with foreign Bills. They saw no reason why the Government of India should not lend and Presidency Banks part of surplus balances for the benefit of trade in busy seasons at something below Bank rate.

They considered that neither a State Bank nor a Mint were needed. If the latter became necessary, then they advocated the coinage of sovereigns. Famine times were the only times when Indian gold would go to the Mint.

Mr. Toomey expressed the opinion that the Gold Standard Reserve should be of thirty millions, at least ten millions being in actual gold. Mr. Fraser preferred fifteen millions.

SIR S. BROACHA'S QUESTIONS.

Sir Shapuri Broacha tried to get the witnesses to agree that it would be better to have the whole in actual gold. They refused on the ground of cost. They considered that the safest place for Gold Standard Reserve was the Bank of England but said it would be a mistake to keep a large proportion of Paper Currency Reserve in London.

### NEW FORK MAYORIAL CONTEST.

**SUDDEN DEATH OF JUDGE GAYNOR.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The death has occurred on board the Baltic, in mid-ocean, of Judge Gaynor, the Mayor of New York. Mr. Gaynor was voyaging to England.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Judge Gaynor's death was due to heart failure, which was caused by violent coughing, caused by the presence in the throat of the bullet fired at him in August 1910.

His death has plunged into confusion the campaign for the election of a new Mayor of New York.

# LONDON LETTER.

## POLITICS OF THE WEEK.

## UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

## THE PALACE OF PEACE.

## THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

## VISCOUNT HAYASHI'S REVELATIONS.

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Our topics are still, necessarily, of the holiday kind. Home politics are, for the moment, asleep. You hear no mention even of Ulster, and the Prime Minister's encounter on the golf links with two militant women is obviously not politics. The average man, I am inclined to think, would add that it is "not cricket" or even golf. For our volatile public in general the man of the week has been Mr. Hawker, whose fight by waterplane over a great part of the route marked out, for the purposes of a newspaper prize, round the coast of Great Britain, has been a goodsend to the newspaper in a singularly dead season. His progress was chronicled, stage by stage, on the posters; and when, after a prolonged hold-up on the East Coast, he looked like winning, his mishap in the sea near Dublin came as a great popular disappointment. Hawker's flight has been in another respect a providential event: it wiped out the little affair of the Negro pugilist and the music-halls which was becoming a dangerous nuisance.

THE PROBLEM OF MEXICO.

Perhaps the most interesting thing that has occurred in the field of foreign affairs during the past few months is the unfortunate affair that has involved the Government of the new American President with the neighbouring Republic of Mexico. The situation seems to be easier at the time of writing, but a few hours ago, with troops being pushed towards the Mexican border, it looked uncommonly like war. The question at issue is stated in a notable message which was read by President Wilson to the Congress two days ago. Mexican conditions says Dr. Wilson, have grown steadily worse and the territory controlled by General Huerta has become steadily smaller; Senor Gamboa asserts the contrary. Dr. Wilson explains the attitude of America on the ground that the Governments of the world expect the United States to act as Mexico's nearest friend, and General Huerta's categorical rejection of his proposals on the ground that he is grossly misinformed concerning the attitude of the American people. His attitude is indicated in the following passage:—

The present situation is incompatible with the fulfilment of her international obligations on the part of Mexico, with the civilized development of Mexico herself, or the maintenance of tolerable political and economic conditions in Central America. All America cries out for a settlement which is dependent upon the following conditions—the immediate cessation of fighting by a definite armistice, solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed, an undertaking in regard to an early free election, consent of Senor Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate for election as President, an agreement between all parties to abide by the results of the election and to co-operate in organizing a new Administration. The United States pledges itself to assist in every way possible and proper the new Administration and Government. The United States can conceive of no reason sufficient to justify those now attempting to exercise authority in Mexico declining the offices of friendship offered. If Mexico can suggest any better way in which the United States can show its friendship we are more than willing to consider the suggestion.

The reading of the message was greeted with enthusiastic approval in the Congress, but it is criticised outside as leaving untouched the crucial question of a future policy. The Mexican Minister repudiates Dr. Wilson's statement of the situation. He asserts that Mexico is meeting all her international obligations; emphasizes the futility of the demand for an armistice with bandits and rebels; maintains the constitutionality of the Huerta Presidency, but submits that the point at issue is exclusively one of constitutional law, in which no nation, however powerful and worthy of respect, should attempt to mediate; and says finally that it was only because of her esteem for America that Mexico consented to consider the proposals—"otherwise she would have rejected them immediately because of their humiliating and unusual character, which would be hardly admissible even in a treaty peace after a victory, inasmuch as in the like case any nation which in the least respects itself would do likewise." The telegrams to-day speak of partial concessions made by General Huerta and of the return to Mexico City of Mr. Lind, the United States envoy. The outlook, accordingly is declared to be brighter, despite the fact that Americans through the consuls, are being urged to leave Mexico, and are invited to make use for this purpose of Government financial assistance.

THE PALACE OF PEACE.

To the accompanment of international wrangles in the Western continent, and of horrors indescribable in the war-ravaged Balkans, the new Palace of Peace at the Hague was inaugurated yesterday "in the happiest circumstances," as one special correspondent ingenuously remarks. This, as all the world knows, is the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie—the favourite offspring, it would appear, of that astonishing person in an old age devoted to the endowment of culture institutions out of the resources of an inexhaustible purse. The Palace of Peace is built in the grounds of what was formerly a Dutch royal palace. The site alone cost over £58,000, and upon the 16 acres thus acquired, Mr. Carnegie's architects have put up a building with a great court for the peace conferences and a square tower as high as the Victoria Tower of the House of Lords at Westminster. It is clear from the enthusiastic descriptions of the special correspondents that nothing more appropriate could possibly have been devised for the peace delegates who are to enjoy the delights of the Carnegie Palace, while the Foreign Offices conspire together for the preservation of Europe's armed camp. At any rate, the special correspondent of "The Times" assures us, "the convenience of being able to feed on the spot and smoke a long cigar in the garden afterwards (why must these cigars always be long?) will be immenseley appreciated by those whose duties bring them to conferences or arbitrations in the Palace of Peace." There can be no doubt about it; the opening day was an inspiring occasion. Listen to this for an overture to the Millenial era:—

Long before the hour for the beginning of the ceremony the Great Court was thronged by the 'Corps Diplomatique' and many of the genial personalities familiar to those who attend arbitrations at The Hague. There were altogether nearly 400 men, for the most part armed, and 40 ladies. As a concession, however, to the pacific nature of the occasion no military attaches were present, but on the other hand there was no representative of the Vatican.

COUNT HAYASKI'S DISCLOSURES.

Some very interesting points in the secret history of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance are revealed in the diary of the late Count Hayashi, published in the leading Japanese journal, "Jiji." The diary, it appears, was not allowed to get beyond the first instalment, for the Tokio Government, recognising the political importance of its contents, confiscated the issue of the paper and forbade further publication. Count Hayashi was ambassador to this country when the Alliance was concluded. He spoke, therefore, with first-hand knowledge, and his diary brings out the following points:—

(1) That Germany suggested an alliance between England, Japan and Germany.

(2) That the British Government (Lord Salisbury's) was favourable to the inclusion of Germany, but the Japanese Government was not.

(3) That Court Hayashi, in order to bring off an alliance between Japan and England, hinted that Japan was ready to enter into an alliance with Russia, if England did not make an agreement.

The narrative of the negotiations, beginning with an after-dinner suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain as early as 1898, is of fascinating interest, as your readers will doubtless discover for themselves Count Hayashi, on behalf of his Government, was averse to the inclusion of Germany. He records a remarkable conversation with Sir Claude MacDonald, in 1901, and he ends his revelations with this paragraph:—

I could conclude from this conversation that the British Government was seriously considering the plan which I had proposed to Lord Lansdowne. I immediately therefore reported it to my Government. In the meantime, however, I made use of the apparent fear of the British Government of a Russo-Japanese alliance, and held out to it the prospect that Japan would conclude an alliance with Russia should England not agree to my proposals. I at the same time advised my Government to tease England in this manner so as to bring about a favourable result.

We need not be surprised that the authorities at Tokio should have decided to close down upon diplomatic indiscretions of this kind. It is a thousand pities that Count Hayashi's executors did not arrange for the diary to be published in book form and in Europe!

# UNTAPPED WEALTH OF AFRICA.

## IMPORTANT BRITISH RAILWAY PROJECT.

## VAST COALFIELD AND RICHEST PALM BELT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The romance of the Uganda Railway promises at least to be equalled by the construction of a great artery of 550 miles from newly discovered Port Harcourt, on a branch of Bonny River (Nigeria), to Kaduna River, where it joins the Kano Railway.

The cost of the new line which the Government has just sanctioned is three millions sterling.

It traverses mysterious and almost unknown land, where juju worship prevails, tapping the richest palm oil belt in the world and a coalfield at Udi of a thousand square miles.

Seventy-five per cent. of coal equal to the best Welsh coal will be opened by sections as rapidly as possible.

Surveyors and constructors are sailing forthwith.

### RACING.

**DONCASTER CUP WON BY LONG SET**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The following is the result of the Doncaster Cup:—

Long Set 1.

Aleppo 2.

The race was won by three lengths. Two ran. The following was the betting: 2 to 1 on Long Set and 2 to 1 against Aleppo.

### POONA FLOWER SHOW.

**VISITED BY THEIR EXCELLENCIES.**

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 12.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, Lord and Lady Pentland and their respective staffs drove up in State to the Flower and Vegetable Show held in the Empress Gardens this afternoon. The distinguished group went all over the show and occupied a full hour in inspecting and admiring the exhibits. The first exhibit which struck the eye was a group of plants shown by Mr. Mahalaxmiwalla of the Victoria Gardens, Bombay. They were rare plants. A group of well grown choice and assorted plants were shown by Mr. Aziz Khan on behalf of H. H. the Aga Khan. The cannas and ploses were good exhibits, while the nusturtiums were few but bright and pretty. The roses were really beautiful, either cut or in pots.

The Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens exhibited a very fine collection of fruits. The custard apples were specially very good, so also the pomelos.

Colonel Baddely exhibited some excellent tomatoes. Major Khambatta sent in a large number of well grown oranges from his gardens for which he was awarded the first prize.

The Yeravda Central prison exhibited a large collection of vegetables in varieties.

The Empress Gardens were awarded a special prize for the best collection of vegetables and fruits.

The Mali Training College malee sent a garden model of frut work. Master Rama Kanetkar exhibited a trolly. The Victoria Gardens, Bombay, sent down a fine collection of well grown rare plants and cut flowers. The Superintendent of H. H. the Aga Khan's gardens Mr. Aziz Khan displayed a very fine collection of foliage plants.

### CAWNPORE RIOT CASES.

**SPECIAL JUDGE APPOINTED.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 12.

It is understood that the local Government will appoint a Special Sessions Judge to try the cases arising out of the Cawnpore riots, and the trial of 101 men who have been committed to the Sessions at Cawnpore in connection with them will commence on the 18th October. Four others have been committed subsequently and they will presumably be tried along with the first batch.

An application for bail on behalf of persons committed will be prescuted as early as practicable to the Vacation Bench of the High Court, and counsel have been instructed on the subject by Mr. Fazlul Rehman, vakil of Cawnpore, who has come to Allahabad in this connection.

### GERMAN AEROPLANE ACCIDENT.

**FOUR SPECTATORS KILLED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Sept. 11.

A military aeroplane fell on to the manoeuvring ground at Susbenbeurem, killing four spectators.

# RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

## LONDON'S FAREWELL.

### MR. W. B. YEATS' APPRECIATION.

### SUCCESS OF GITANJALI.

(From Our Correspondent).
LONDON, Aug. 29.

Before this letter reaches you Mr. Rabindranath Tagore will be on his way back to India. He sails from Liverpool on September 3. His stay in the West, for rather more than fifteen months, is rightly described as an important event, which will be marked in the history of the relations between India and England. Most of the praise, perhaps, for bringing the event to pass, should go to Mr. William Rothenstein, the artist, who, after meeting the poet of Bengal in his own home some three years ago, and realising the high advantage to both peoples of having his personality and work brought to the knowledge of the English-speaking world, used his influence to achieve this design.

The results have exceeded anything that could have been anticipated. Rabindranath Tagore has been his own interpreter. The impulse which led him, on the eastward voyage, to begin the translation of "Gitanjali" was an inspiration of the happiest character: for, by common consent, this little volume of lyrics in prose is the most distinctive addition that has been made for years past to the poetical riches of the English tongue. "Gitanjali" at once found its public in England and America. Announced by a half-dozen critics of acknowledged standing, it received a remarkable welcome in the reviews; it has been read by thousands, and most of all among those who are engaged in public teaching and social service (including the preachers), and I have been interested and surprised, during the past few months, to see the book in the hands of people in trains or lying on the table in houses far apart and of widely different character. So far "Gitanjali" has not been followed up by other volumes in translation; but I learn that during the autumn there will appear a collection of poems of childhood, illustrated with original pictures by members of the Calcutta School of Painting, and also a volume of plays, including "Chitra" and "The Post Office."

#### A FAREWELL DINNER.

The poet's departure has not been heralded by any public farewells; but his literary friends in London, being unwilling that he should leave England without some collective valediction, arranged an informal dinner which took place in a Soho resturant (the centre, as one of the speakers expressed it, of our London Bohemia) on the evening of August 26. The company was small—some eighteen people besides the guest of the occasion,—and all, I believe, were personal friends of Mr. Tagore. The arrangements were in the hands of Mr. Ernest Rhys (the editor of "Everyman's Liberary") and his wife. Mr. Rothenstein was in the chair. Mr. W. B. Yeats was there, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu: and these were by no means the only poets present to do honour to the poet of the new India,—for there also were Mr. Sturge Moore, Mrs. Dollie Radford, and Mr. Ezra Pound, one of the young singers of America destined to be heard of much more in the days to come. The speeches were delightful,—though one could have imagined some admirers of Rabindranath feeling that it might be a little embarrassing to the guest to listen to a series of tributes expressed in more exalted and sustained terms than are customary among our countrymen. But the Bengali poet is a man of fine humour, as all his friends are privileged to know; and one may be sure that he understood and forgave if he thought that, at such a moment, some of the speakers gave a little too much rein to their feeling of reverence for an artist and seer who has brought a new note into English imaginative literature.

#### MR. YEATS' TRIBUTE.

Mr. Yeats, in proposing the poet's health, said a number of notable things which those who heard will not easily forget. The histories of literature, he observed, have been written by prosperous and conquering peoples, and it was no wonder, therefore, that the values had become confused. The historians upon whom we were so largely dependent had told us nothing of the great literary tradition and achievement of modern India; and it was now apparent to them all that no European could measure the literary and imaginative wealth of Bengal. For himself, he thought, what Rabindranath Tagore's work had meant was a new sense of the spontaneity of the creative power. In Europe we so often hold opinions and think thoughts because they are opposed to those of other people. We are combative and aggressive in ideas as in other things: hence the force and significance of the discovery that in the East to-day, as of old, the poets and thinkers are creating beauty and truth with as little of effort and strife as is seen in the opening flower. "It was the rediscovery of the heart's joy."

In a short speech, seconding the toast, Mr. Rhys said that it would have been an easy matter for them, had they so desired it, to have filled one of the largest halls in London with people eager to do homage to the Indian poet: but they and he had preferred that the farewell gathering should be restricted to a few personal friends.

The poet's reply was brief and deeply felt. After all, he said, silence was the only universal language we possessed; and in taking leave of his English friends he was leaving his love with them. Later, there was a little speech from Mrs. Naidu, and Mr. Tagore read a few of his poems, recently translated by himself, and, as an illustration of the original, chanted one or two in Bengali. In expressing the farewells of his friends, Mr. Rothenstein spoke confidently of the poet's speedy return to England for a further stay.

## COMMITMENT QUASHED.

### CHARGE NOT PRESSED IN RANGOON CASE.

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, Sept. 12.

At the Chief Court Sessions to-day the case against K.E.E.H. Clark, manager of the Rangoon Medical Hall, was before the acting Chief Judge in his revisional capacity.

In this case the Chief Judge sitting as Sessions Judge the other day quashed the commitment order on the ground of several irregularities on the part of the District Magistrate, and desired to hear Counsel in the revision to-day.

Mr. McDonnell, appearing for Dr. Pedley, proprietor of the Rangoon Medical Hall, said that Dr. Pedley desired him to say he did not wish to take any further action in the matter.

Mr. DeGlanville on behalf of the accused said that he had nothing to say in the circumstances.

His Honour, in passing orders, said no other action would be taken by the Court except to quash the commitment on the revisional side of the Court.

## SIMLA SEASON.

### VICEREGAL DINNER AND DANCE.

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Sept. 12.

There was a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge last night. After dinner there was a dance to which about 180 or more were invited.

Yesterday afternoon Her Excellency Lady Hardinge attended a matinee performance of the "Romany Rovers" at the Gaiety Theatre.

## DARING THEFT ON E. B. S. RAILWAY.

### BOX CONTAINING RS. 4,000 STOLEN.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

The Government railway police are enquiring into a daring theft of a box containing Rs. 4,000 in cash and G. C. Notes from a third class compartment of the 11 Up-train on Tuesday night between Santahar and Talora stations on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. An up-country man, a fellow passenger of the owner of the box, who got down at Talora station is suspected.

## TIBET ARMS ACT CASE.

### CHARGE AGAINST EUROPEAN ENGINEER.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

J. S. Wyndham, a Mechanical Engineer, was produced yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate charged under the Arms Act. He was arrested in connection with the smuggling of arms to Tibet. The accused being a European, the charge under the Arms Act was dropped and a charge was entered under Section 471 I.P.C., forgery, and thereby obtaining firearms and disposing of the same without a license. Bail was allowed in a surety for Rs. 1,000, but as this was not forthcoming the accused was remanded to jail.

## MAUD ALLAN'S TOUR.

### Y. W. C. A.'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)
BANGALORE, Sept. 12.

The General Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association is appealing publicly to all women, European and Indian, to band themselves together in an earnest protest against the coming of Miss Maud Allan. Signatures are urgently called for to a written protest to be submitted to the responsible authority.

## INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed railways from the 1st April to the 30th August 913 show a loss of Rs. 1,25,115 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

# SEEING FOR HIMSELF.

## VICEROY'S INFORMING AUTUMN TOUR.

### INSIGHT INTO DOMESTIC LIFE OF INDIA.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)
SIMLA, Sept. 11.

His Excellency the Viceroy intends leaving Simla about the middle of next month on an autumn tour that will be more extensive and, I venture to say, more instructive, concerning real India than any Viceroy has hitherto undertaken. He will be away for more than two months, and will return to Delhi with an extremely valuable fund of information about—and insight into—the important though little-known details that are so valuable to a diplomat of His Excellency's calibre, when dealing with matters intimately affecting the domestic life of the Indian people.

His Excellency will first visit Kapurthala, an old Sikh principality. The place where the Viceroy will stay is not, however, built or arranged in the old Indian style, but has all been completely re-erected by the present Maharajah who, moreover, possesses quite the finest cusine of any Indian Prince, and who is essentially a connoisseur in physical pleasure and comfort and a gourmet of a high order.

From there the Viceroy will entrain for Bikanir, where, among other things, he will get the finest imperial grouse shooting in India.

Ellora, in the Berars, is where he will next halt for a short time and the magnificent caves at that place will impress His Excellency not a little.

#### HIGHER THAN NIAGARA.

From there the Viceroy may go to Hyderabad, the capital of H. H. the Nizam's Dominions, and then on to Bijipur and Gaersoppa. At the latter place he will see the famous falls, the largest in India, and which, with all due respect to the popular fallacy about the American falls, are much higher than those at Niagara,—though of nothing like the volume.

At Bangalore His Excellency will see the rare case of a Civil and Military Station in one and here also will he begin to get his taste for archaeology satified at seeing the marvellous carvings and massive rock temples which the early Hindoos built in Southern India.

From Bangalore the Viceroy will proceed to Mysore, the native capital of H. H. the Mahrajah of Mysore, who is remarkable for his quiet dress and unassuming manner (and a magnificent diamond necklace.) The streets of Mysore are wide and well kept, in general accord with the remainder of his well-ordered State.

#### HISTORY OF SERINGAPATAM.

From Mysore His Excellency will very probably go to see the famous Fort of Seringapatam, and will be interested in driving over a wonderful bridge of which each pire is formed of a single monolith. Looking up at the approaches of the Fort, His Excellency will be able to see the very dungeon in which Sir David Baird was confined in the days of Tippoo Sultan and Hyder Ali, and further on he will come to the actual source of the sacred Cauvery where it gushes out of the mouth of a calf's head hewn out of the rock. Who would think, on seeing the river Cauvery near the sea, that such a vast volume of water had its origing in a calf's mouth! To paraphrase a saying much in favour with the 17th Lancers, *e vacco Cauvery fit!*

#### APOSTATES.

It is also interesting to note that, under the rule of Tippoo and Hyder Ali,—the Sultans of Mysore,—the population of the country westwards to the sea coast was forced, at the cannon's mouth, to turn Mahomedan, and that now these very apostates under compulsion are greater sticklers for the due observance of all rites and ceremonies pertaining to the Mussalman Faith than any others, even in Egypt or Contantnople itself, where they have been followers of the Prophet for the last 500 years!

From there H. E. the Viceroy will probably entrain for the Kolar Gold Fields,—one of the chief sources of the Maharajah's wealth,—and thence to Madura, where there are several excellent specimens of Hindu temples.

#### TITANESQUE ART.

At Tanjore, however, there is a magnificent temple to be seen, which at all events will be one of the objects included in the itinerary of His Excellency. On first entering the precincts of this great temple there can be seen a vast pavilion, standing on a five-foot plinth, built without a single pillar, like the Hall of the Kings of Oudh,— the Shah Nejaf at Lucknow—inside it there towers a pedestal some 5 or 6 feet in height surmounted by a beautifully carved image of a calf weighing not less than 50 tons, and over which, every morning, is poured *ghi* or melted butter that would suffice for the daily needs of a large town. The marvel is how, in the name of all that is wonderful, the builders in those far remote days managed to get the calf into its present position. The same question has been asked about the upper tiers of the Pyramids of Egypt, and with a like unsatisfactory hypothesis.

#### ARITOCRACY OF THE NAUTCH.

Slightly to one side of this huge pedestal there is a low vaulted passage leading to the *penetralia* of the temple, and this is where,—as in the older Hindu temples of Southern India,—the true "Nautch" or temple Dancing Girls are reared from infancy and trained for the temple service. These must not be confused with the low-caste and immoral nautch-girls (so called) one reads about or sees at public native functions, since the former are dedicated for life to religion in return for special favours vouchsafed by Vishnu to their parents.

In another part of this temple near the top of its holy side, a special object of interest may also be seen. This is the carved figure of a man's bust, in ordinary English dress,—the face being fashioned out of pink marble;—at the bottom of this side is an ancient Sanscrit inscription dating from 3000 B. C. (which was translated by Professor Max Muller) to the effect that a people of that colour and dressed in that fashion would come to rule India!

#### A STRONGHOLD OF HINDUISM.

Proceeding on to Trichinopoly His Excellency will see the great Rock on which is built a Fort. It was here the last Maharajaa, when about to be baptised into the Christian religion, was stabbed by one of his orthodox Hindu followers at the very steps of the font, and so the clergyman forthwith baptised the dying Chief in his own blood? The State jewels,—since this Principality (as also that of the great Sivaji) died out for want of heirs,—are still guarded on account of their extreme value by a British officer and a Company of infantry. The principal stone is an enormous emerald that, years ago during an attack on the priests in charge of it, was broken in halves.

At Tanjore, too, where the sacred Cauvery flows into the ancient sacred Fort and is used only for drinking purposes, the Mahratta Chieftain, Sivaji, gave permission to an English clergyman, Dr. Schwartz, to build a church right in the midst of the sacred enclosure.

#### THE DELIGHTS OF MADRAS.

From Trichinopoly His Excellency will proceed to Madras, the real original seat of Government from which the rest of our possessions in India spring. It is popularly supposed that at the Madras Club one can get the best dinner and the best curry in India!

Cuttack, Gya, Bankipore and Bharatpur may then be visited in turn by His Excellency, who will return to Delhi some time about the first week in December.

#### INTERESTING BANGALORE FUNCTION.

BANGALORE, Sept. 12.

It is understood that besides unveiling the statue of the late Sir Sheshadri Iyer, opposite the Sheshadri Memorial Hall in Cubbon Park, the Viceroy will, during his visit to Bangalore, also lay the foundation stone of a large building for the British Army Branch of the Y. M. C. A., the site being on the plain between Trinity Church and Cornwallis Barracks, which are at present occupied by the 7th Hussars.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, Sept. 12.

#### HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captains Lynch, 8th Rifles, Broughton, 17th Infantry, Porter, 17th Infantry, J. V. Macdonald I.M.S., and Lieut.-Meade 8th Rifles, revert to Military duty.

#### FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Bruce, Military Accountant, granted one year's leave. Captain Anderson, Military Accountant, granted two months' leave.

#### COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. J. G. Geary, C. S. is confirmed as Assistant Collector of Customs.

The undermentioned funds are exempted from the operations of the Indian Life Insurance Act:—Postal Insurance Fund, Bengal Civil Fund, Indian Civil Service Family Fund, Bengal and Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, General Family Pension Fund, Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund, Indian Civil Service Annuity Fund, Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund, Queen's Military Widows Fund, Madras Civil Fund, and Madras Military Assistant Surgeons Fund.

## CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

### NEW CHAIRMAN APPOINTED.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

Mr. C. F. Payne I.C.S., has been appointed Chairman of the Calcutta Coporation in succession to Mr. Maddox. Mr. Payne, who is in England on leave, will take up the duties of his new office after the Poojahs.

### A LOAN POSTPONED.

It is understood that the Calcutta Corporation will not float the loan of twenty lakhs sanctioned by Government until next year, owing to the unfavourable state of the money market.

## GRAND SARASWAT GATHERING.

Under the Auspices of the Gaud Saraswat Brahman Mitra Mandal Bombay a *Hari Kirkan* will be performed by Haridas Yashwant Vyanktesh Bhende in the hall of the Sardar Works Co., 2nd Akkalkot-lane, Kandewadi, to-day the 13th instant, from 9 to 11 p.m. (S.T.). All Saraswats are cordially invited to attend.

# STRUCK WITH A BILLHOOK.

## MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON EUROPEAN MANAGER.

### DETERRENT SENTENCES.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Sept., 12.

The "Madras Mail's" Coimbatore correspondent wrote on the 11th instant:—

Udamanparai is an estate on the Anamalais about fifty miles from the Pollachi headquarters of the European Magistrate. Mr. R. Fowke, the new manager of the estate, took charge of it about October 1912. One Kunju Bava, a Moplah, was a felling contractor on the estate at the time Mr. Fowke took charge. As he did not perform his part of the contract properly Mr. Fowke had to take proceedings against him under the Planters' Labour Act and he obtained an order for Rs. 200 from the Sub-Magistrate of Pollachi against Kunju Bava. After the decision Kunju Bava continued to work on the estate, apparently on his former contract.

On the morning of the 4th April last, he came to Mr. Fowke and asked for Rs. 300 as his coolies wanted to go to their villages for the Vishu festival which came off on the 13th April. Mr. Fowke at first refused to give him any money as he had not finished his felling contract and a pretty large sum was due to Mr. Fowke himself. Eventually Mr. Fowke paid him Rs. 100 as an advance for the coming year's contract. Kunju Bava when once he got the money grew insolent and demanded Rs. 200 more in settlement of the current contract. Mr. Fowke then ordered Kunju Bava to pay back the Rs. 100 which he did and went away. On his way back, the contractor is said to have told Mr. Fowke's butler and estate writer, that he would make Mr. Fowke give him his money that day by beating him if necessary.

#### COOLIES ATTACK MANAGER.

The case for the prosecution is that at about 3 o'clock that afternoon while Mr. Fowke and his writer were on the estate inspecting some clearing, the contractor Kunju Bava, Syed Mahomed and one Thiyya both coolies, came towards him. When they were within a few yards of Mr. Fowke the latter asked the coolies to stop, and the contractor alone to advance if he had any business with him. All three continued to advance and they rushed at him with the Moplah yell and Syed Mahomed, who had his right hand behind his back, suddenly raised it with a heavy bill-hook (Vettu Kathi) in it with which he aimed a blow at Mr. Fowke's head. Mr. Fowke seized his assailant's right hand and the bill-hook with his left hand, cutting his middle finger in so doing. The other two men closed with Mr. Fowke immediately and Kunju Bava inflicted a wound on his fore-arm on the inner side with a penknife. Mr. Fowke knocked the knife out of Kunju's hand but the latter ran behind Fowke, pulled his spectacles off and tried to gonge Mr. Foffwke's eyes out with his thumbs. The other cooly, who has not yet been arrested, struck the unfortunate planter on the face and body with his fist.

The writer who was near was shouting all the while to the Moplahs to desist but in vain. There was a desperate struggle and Mr. Fowke at last succeeded in wrenching the bill-hook from Syed Mahomed, the second accused, and threw it away. The writer picked it up and ran off into the thick bushes close by. The men then ran away.

Mr. Fowke wrote to the Inspector of Police at Pollachi detailing the circumstances of the murderous assault. No reply came for some days. He then wrote to his pleader who advised him to write to the Kottur Police. A constable came on the 19th, that is fourteen days afterwards. The constable knew only Tamil and he instructed Mr. Fowke to get a medical certificate and went away. Mr. Fowke got one, and the Police charge-sheeted the accused persons before the Sub-Magistrate of Pollachi for a minor offence.

The Joint Magistrate of Pollachi, Mr. J. C. Stodart, I.C.E., when he heard the facts of the case transferred it to his own file and then after due enquiry committed the case to the Sessions for trial, holding that "prima-facie" an offence of attempt to murder was made out.

#### JUDGE AND ASSESSORS DISAGREE.

The case came up for trial yesterday before the Sessions Judge and two assessors.

The two accused Moplahs examined two witnesses for their defence to prove that Mr. Fowke pulled out a revolver at the time.

One of the witnesses said at first that the revolver was green and finally said that it was purple. These men were contractors' coolies and were disbelieved as Mr. Fowke's evidence was supported by that of his writer.

The Assessors found the first accused alone guilty of simple hurt, and both the accused not guilty of attempt to murder.

The Judge rejected their opinion as regards the second accused as perverse.

His Honour then found the first accused guilty under Sections 324, 325 and 511, I.P.C. and sentenced him to three years under the first Section, and to two years under the second and third Sections and directed the sentences to run consecutively.

The second accused was convicted of attempt to murder and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Judge remarked that planters living in out-of-the-way places ought to be protected from premeditated murderous assaults of this kind and that sentences should be severe in cases of conviction in such cases.

# THE NANKING AFFAIR.

## JAPAN'S DEMANDS.

### CHINA EXPECTED TO COMPLY FORTHWITH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PEKING, Sept. 11.

Japan has presented a series of demands to the Chinese Government relating, firstly, to the torture of the Japanese Lieutenant Nihimira at Hankow on August 11th, who was stripped of his uniform and hung by his hands; secondly, the arrest of another officer at Shantung; thirdly, the killing of the three Japanese at Nanking; finally, the insult to the Japanese flag.

Japan demands an apology, the punishment of the guilty and the payment of an indemnity, the amount of which will be settled later. China is required to comply immediately; otherwise Japan will take any action she may deem necessary.

It is expected that China will comply forthwith.

## ARMY ORDERS.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Lieut. Mulcahy Morgan, Royal Irish Fusiliers, is appointed Flying Officer, Military Wing, Royal Flying Corps.

Lieut. Anstruther, on exchange from the Indian Army, is posted to the 2nd Batt. Royal West Kent Regiment.

Lieut. Earle, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt., is appointed to the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Lieuts. Parish and Flower, 3rd Batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps, have been selected for the Adjutancies of the 15th and 16th Battalions, County of London Regt., Territorial Force.

Approval has been given to the appointments of Lt.-Col. MacAndrew and Major Hay as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively, of the 5th Cavalry, when Col. Lang vacates in February next.

Lieut. Preedy, R.E., is posted to the Lucknow Division for duty with the Electric Light Section at Rangoon.

Capt. Kelly, Royal Garrison Artillery, is promoted Major and posted to No. 77 Co., Royal Garrison Artillery, Aden.

## ALL INDIA SHIAH CONFERENCE.

The Hon'ble Nawab Sayad Muhammad of Madras, the President-elect of the next session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Karachi, has been offered the presidentship of the forthcoming seventh session of the All-India Shiah Conference to be held at Jaunpore in the first week of October next and has accepted the offer.

## CAPTAIN ROBBED OF HIS JEWELLERY.

Captain B. Lamb of the Royal Garrison Artillery has reported to the police the theft of a pearl necklace and a pair of pearl brilliant earrings, collectively valued at Rs. 150 from a dressing table in his residence. Magdala House, upper Colaba between 1 p.m. on Thursday and Friday morning.


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# POONA IN THE SEASON.

## THE LIFE STRENUOUS.

## I. C. S. WEEK.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 11.

Things have been fairly humming ce my last letter, and it is rather l to know with what to begin. Wed- ay was the first day of the Big ings and a most depressing day it as. We saw the sun only at inter- vals, and there was a sort of drizzle during most of the afternoon, which made sitting out on the lawn impos- sible. The racing itself was not of a nature to raise the backers' spirits. There were supposed to be some really good things, but they began to go down with monotonous regularity. The first race was voted a sitter for Balory, but Brown came with a rush on Zahi Pasha, caught Ruiz napping, and made a dead heat of it. Result: the supporters of Balory got their money back! There was supposed to be nothing in it but Solution in the next, but she could only get second. The Turf race saw very little betting and the favourite, Nakib, duly won the Poona Derby, but two more favourites in Kearit and Purity went down in the last two. Truly not an invigorat- ing day. On Saturday the weather was very much better, and there was a large attendance, though Lady Willing- don was unable to come. There was a huge Ladies' Luncheon at the C. W. I. first. Both their Excellencies were lunching, and most of Poona Society. Favourites again winning in two races, in one of which, the first, Abdul Malik only had two opponents to contend with, and brought in his supporters Rs. 11-8! The only other favourite to win was Gold Fish and Sir Knight nearly brought off a big surprise, as he came just too late and was beaten by a head. The Aga Khan's cup was the big race of the day and Mayfowl was backed as though there was nothing else in it, but he finished fourth, that con- sistent performer, Hilarity, repeating her 1910 performance and winning easily. Then Walmsley created another surprise in the Poona Plate, Polish being the hot favourite, while both Lumination, who won in 1912, and Hoppner who dead heated in 1911, were fancied. Hoppner ran well and was only beaten a neck, but Polish ran unplaced. In the last race of the day Balory was pulled out again and he could only get second, being easily beaten by Brown on the other Polish. Brown had a good day; he rode three winners, was placed three times, and was only unplaced once, when he was fourth. The handsome cup presented by H. H. the Aga Khan was in view during the afternoon and was present- ed to Hilarity's owner by His Ex- cellency, Aga Rukh Shah representing His Highness, who is in Europe. Practically the whole of Poona Society were present, and a lot of I.C.S., men from outstations in for the week. Amongst others I noticed, in addition to the Government House party, Sir Richard Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hill, Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett, General and Mrs. Aitken, General Smith, Mrs. Rien, Colonel and Mrs. Windle, Mrs. Walker with Mrs. Murphy, Mr. Montford Mr. and Mrs. Fawcitt and many others.

### TENNIS FINALS.

The tennis finals at the Gymkhana are now finished. They resulted as follows:—

Men's Singles; Captain Molony beat Mr. Arthur I.C.S., 6-2, 2-6, 6-2.

Men's Doubles: Major Robinson and Captain Hayne (who had already beat- en Captains Molony and Lucas) beat Messrs. Arthur and Clayton I.C.S., 6-4, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles: Mrs. Cuming and Miss Sutherland beat Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Forbes-Tulloch 6-3, 6-8, 6-2. This was a very keenly contested game with some very long rallies. Mrs. Cuming played a very good game for the winners, being extraordinarily steady.

Ladies' Singles: Miss McIver beat Mrs. Forbes Tulloch 3-6, 6-2, 6-4. Miss McIver won this event two years ago, while last year she was at home. Her Excellency was to have presented the prizes to the winners on Tuesday, but, as she was indisposed Mrs. Arthur took her place.

### POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Polo Tournament should have started on Thursday but had to be post- poned on account of Wednesday's rain. There were two very uneven games on Friday, the Inniskilling Dragoons de- feating the 33rd Light Cavalry by 11 goals to 3, and the 32nd Lancers Poona Gymkhana by 8 goals to 1. There were much better games on Monday when the 26th Light Cavalry beat the Beetles 4-3, after the goals had been widened, and the Poona Horse beat the 14th Hussars 7-3. The score at the beginning of the last chukker was 4-3 but the Poona Horse, who were bet- ter mounted than their opponents, scored three goals in quick succession in the last chukker and put the issue out of doubt. Colonel Hill and the Offi- cers, 12th Pioneers, were At Home on Friday and Mr. Michael Kennedy and the Officers of the Police on Monday, the string band of the 117th perform- ing on both occasions. Friday was a miserable day, with a drizzle during the last game. The semi-finals took place yesterday, the Inniskilling Dra- goons meeting the 32nd Lancers and the Poona Horse the 26th. Colonel Pike and the Officers of the R.A.M.C., were At Home, the band of the 105th supplying the music. The first match gave us some good polo though the Inn- iskillings won pretty easily by 11-4. In the next match the Poona Horse won very easily 7-0, the 26th never being in the picture. The final takes place to- morrow when Sir Richard Lamb is At Home.

### GYMKHANA DANCE.

We had a most excellent dance at the Gymkhana last week. The Transport class were giving a dinner to "teach- er" Captain Donavan, and as they nearly all came on there were plenty of men. Among the ladies I noticed Mrs. Quinn in sort grey with cream lace. Mrs. Perkins, who looked very smart in emerald green with Paris lace, Mrs. Tobuch in white with an emerald green tunic.

Mrs. Binning in Royal blue satin, Mrs. Simson, who looked absolutely charming in a very fashionable black with black lace, Mrs. Jourdain in white trimmed with Saxe blue, Mrs. Meyer in plume coloured satin trimmed with real lace, Mrs. Brayne in a very dainty pink satin, Miss Oddin-Taylor in white satin and silver etc., etc.

### I. C. S. FESTIVITIES.

The I. C. S. week began on Friday, when they competed among themselves for the annual Golf Cup. This was won by Mr. W. P. Cowie. On Sunday they played the Gymkhana at golf, on Monday and Tuesday cricket and on Tuesday Tennis. The annual dinner, at which about seventy were present, His Excellency being a guests, took place on Saturday, the I. C. S. ladies also all dining together on the same evening. The ball was on Mon- day, and about 400 guests were pre- sent, including His Excellency, who arrived about 10 o'clock with Miss Beaumont Nesbit. The ball room, which had been decorated, under the supervision of Mrs. Claude Hill, look- ed beautiful. The balconies were festooned with red roses, while stream- ers in purple and blue hung from each balcony. The supper room—the Badminton Court—was decorated with pale mauve and yellow. Mrs. Arthur was responsible for this. Dancing was rather difficult up till supper owing to the crowd, but afterwards the room was less congested. It was past five when the last guests departd after a most enjoyable evening. Mrs. Quinn and Sir Richard Lamb received the guests. Among the many beautiful dresses I noticed Mrs. Quinn who was in a most lovely dress of white satin with a tunic of black lace and a vieux rose sash, Mrs. Shepperd in a very pretty pale mauve trimmed with Paris lace, Mrs. Shephard from Bel- gaum, who looked very handsome in a long yellow satin with handsome trim- mings, Mrs. Crump in white satin with black fancy trimmings; Mrs. Rien was beautifully turned out in an exquisite gown of maize coloured satin. Another beautiful dress was Mrs. Nevinson's yellow satin trimmed with fur. Mrs. Simpson looked very smart in a deep violet with the new hobble skrit, Mrs. Aitken wore pale mauve with dainty lace, Mrs. Davis looked her best in an exquisite white satin, with a tunic of flame colour, Miss Bamount looked very handsome in an oyster blue, Miss Bulick looked smart in an old world dress of pink satin. Mrs. Fawcett wore a very handsome dress of pale mauve trimmed with real lace, Mrs. Lloyd Arnold looked very well in a vieux rose satin, and Mrs. Braye wore a shepherdess style of dress of embossd silk.

### THE HOUNDS.

On Thursday last week the meet was at the 9th milestone, Bombay Road. About sixty were out, and hounds ran a jack, which they killed, a fox and a chink, and we had some good galloping. On Saturday we met at the Bodyguard Lines, and, after a long wait, found a jack in Government House grounds, who gave us a gallop. He went out of the gate, crossed the road, and went up the hill opposite, where he was eventually lost. On Sunday there were about sixty out at Bhosari. A jack was pulled down after a short hunt of about ten minutes, and afterwards, though several foxes were seen, scent did not seem to lie, and nothing more was done. Ten enthusiasts, including three ladies, turned out on Tuesday after the I. C. S. dance at the Harris Bridge. They had a good gallop of 20 minutes and a kill, Mrs. Shrystal being given the brush.

### CAFE CHANTANT.

Last night was the annual Cafe Chantant in aid of the Sassoon Hospi- tal. There were not so many people there as usual, despite the "indemni- ty" ticket, price Rs. 5, which saved one from being pestered to buy re- freshments at impossible prices. The managing committee were Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Fawcett, Mrs. Knapton, Mrs. J. B. Smith, Mrs. Brown-Mason and Mrs. Bain. There were eighteen very prtty waitresses and some very artistic programmes. Lord and Lady Willingdon were both present. Amongst others there I noticed Sir Richard Lamb, Sir Arthur and Lady Barret, General and Mrs. Aitken, Mrs. and Mr. Claude Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Rien etc., etc. There was a very good pro- gramme. The best items, I thought, were Mrs. Squire's, who played a violin solo, Mrs. Mohim, who gave us "Alla stella Confidente" and "the Rosary" and Miss Williams, whom I had not heard before. Mr. A. L. Cowen sportingly came forward to replace some one, who had not turned up and sung the "Last Watch" in very mov- ing style. There was some very good dancing by some Gunners from Kir- kee and Mr. Doyle supplied the comic element. Altogether it was a very good show, and it is a pity the audience was not a bigger one.

### A ROWING MATCH.

A sporting rowing match is to take place at Rosherville on Sunday week betwten Government House represent- ed by Captains Vaughan, Jackson and Egerton and Mr. Wilson and the Turf Club, represented by Major Hughes, Captain Lush Wilson and Messrs. Reynolds and de Wend Fen- ton. This should be quite an amusing event.

# PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

## MUNIFICENT GIFT OF TWO LACS.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar has addressed the following letter to the Parsi Papers:—

It is a matter of sincere gratification to me to be authorized to make an announcement on our New Year's Day, whici will, I am sure, be received by the whole Parsi community with much satisfaction.

The trustee of the Nowroji Wadia Charities—Sir Jamesdji Jijibhoy, Mr. Hormusji A. Wadia, Mr. Framji R. Wadia, Mr. Maneckji R. Vajifdar and Mr. Jijibhoy M. Wadia—authorize me to announce to the Parsi public that in the scheme which they will shortly submit to the High Court for the disposal of Rs. 3,49,000 which now represent the sum set aside for Parsi charities on the Oothumna Day of Bai Motlibai they have unani- mously decided to propose giving the very handsome sum of two lakhs of rupees to form the foundation of an Endowment Fund for the Bombanji Petit Parsi General Hospital.

That every Parsi will receive this decision of the trustees with feelings of intense gratitude—will go with- out saying and that their action will have an immediate and far-reaching effect in building up the Endowment Fund so badly needed for the up-keep of the hospital will, I think, be demonstrated within a very short time.

I find that in connection with this matter a great deal of misapprehension exists in the minds of many members of the Parsi community and it is only fair to the trustees that I should shortly state here the true facts and remove many false impressions now floating in the community.

It is true that this result has been arrived at after prolonged negotiations between the trustees and myself, but it is equally true that those negotiations were at all times of the most friendly nature. In those negotia- tions, there never has been the smallest unpleasantness betwween us and though at one time we thought we would have to approach the Court and press our respective schemes, we were agreed that if we had to fight we would fight like "friends and gentlemn." But seriously there never has been a question of fight between us. When I first heard of the scheme proposed by the trustees, it struck me that the claims of the Bomanji Petit Parsi General Hospital to any moneys available for exclusive Parsi charity *were paramount to any other claim*. My feeling was that moneys dedicated to charity on Oothumna days must enure for the benefit of some religious institution or for the indig- ent, the sick, the maimed and the afflicted poor of the community. Feeling that these were independent of their Testators Trusts and every member of the community was entitled to have a voice in the most beneficial disposal of these moneys, I approached the trustees with certain proposals. They pointed out to me that they had already helped the hospital by a promised contribution of Rs. 30,000 a year for 5 years amounting to a lakh and a half of rupees and further that they had already resolved upon their own scheme as far back as the 8th of January 1913. No one was more conscious than myself of the value of the Wadia Trustee's contribution of Rs. 30,000 a year. I have served upon the Executive Committee of the hospital ever since its opening and in my humble way have taken much interest in its well-being. It was my resolution that threw open the doors of the hospital to all sick poor of the community. I have been carefully watching the effect and I am foremost here to confess that but for this muni- ficent and generous donation of the Wadia Charity Trustees, the hospital would have been unable to administer the relief to the sick poor of the com- munity as it has hitherto done during the last 18 months.

Grateful as I, like every other Parsi, felt to them for this, I still thought that this was an opportunity too good to be allowed to slip and I persisted in the negotiations. It is no use entering into details. It is sufficient for me to say here that throughout the whole period these gentlemen extended to me most unfailing and continued courtesy and heard me with open minds and much patience. I am afraid there were times when their patience and their temper must have been very very sorely tried. The most eloquent testi- mony of their fair mindedness and their sincere sympathy with the Parsi poor is their resolution to give out of Rs. 3,49,000 a sum of two lakhs to form the nucleus of an Endow- ment and Maintenance Fund for the hospital. The compromise does not end here. They further promise that if they find that their scheme for giving scholarships to poor Parsi boys to assist them in Agricultural, In- dustrial and Scientific Education does not work beneficially for the com- munity, they will apply to the Court to be permitted to divert the balance for some purpose that may enure for the benefit of poor Parsis and they will not forget the hospital.

Under these circumstances all fair-minded persons will recognize that there has been no friction of any kind and that there never has been any question of pressure. What has been done is the result of most friendly and good-tempered negotiations and discussions and I can only say I feel very grateful to the Wadia Trustees not only for the studied courtesy with which they have treated me but also for meeting me with an open mind and a spirit of generosity.

I have no doubt all Parsis interested in the welfare of their poor will breathe a blessing on this auspicious day for these gentlemen who have shown that in their hearts they have a large corner of sympathy and good-will for the sick, the poor and the afflicted of their community.

# THE FIGHT AT THE BRIDGE OF VERA.

## REMINISCENCES.

Colonel Willoughby Verner, writes to the "Saturday Review":—

Exactly one hundred years ago, on the last day of August, 1813, whilst Wellington was attacking San Sebas- tian, Soult made his second attempt to give a helping hand to his countrymen in distress in that fortress and at Pamplona. On this day the Light Division were holding a position near the River Bidassoa above the little hamlet of Vera some fifteen miles from San Sebastian. At dawn a thick fog prevailed, but as it cleared about 8 o'clock, three French divisions under Clausel crossed the Bidassoa by the fords below Vera and some sharp, if desultory, fighting with the allied troops took place aimd the tumbled mass of hills on the left bank. About 3 p.m., a tremendous tornado of wind and rain burst over the combatants and put an end to the fighting, the French falling back to recross the Bidassoa. Clausel crossed before dark with two of his brigades and ordered Vandermaesen to follow with the re- mainder. Vandermaesen upon reach- ing the Bidassoa found it in furious flood and his retreat cut off. His one chance of escape was to march up the river and attempt to pass by the Bridge of Vera. Early in the morn- ing the French had detached a strong force to guard their left flank on the right bank of the Bidassoa from any movement of the British at Vera and if possible to seize the bridge there. Here a Company of the 2nd Battalion 95th Rifles (now the Rifle Brigade) was posted, holding the bridge and a small house beyond it as a tete-de- pont. The Commander was Captain Daniel Cadoux, a Rifle officer who had served in the Buenos Ayres Expedi- tion in 1807 and in many a fight in the Peninsula from Barrosa onward.

### BRITISH GENERAL'S BLUNDERS.

The reason for this weak garrison for a most important point must now be given. The Light Division was at this time under the command of an officer of great personal courage but who was notorious for his feeble conduct as a general. Before the French attack de- veloped the Brigade-Major (afterwards so widely known as Sir Harry Smith) urged upon his chief to support the isolated Company on the bridge, and upon his refusing said. "Our men will fight like devils expecting to be sup- ported and their loss when driven out will be very severe." Soon afterwards a big French column under cover of a cloud of skirmishers bore down and quickly drove out the Riflemen with heavy loss and seized the bridge. It was now that Colonel Colborne who had been a passive spectator of his Chief's incompetence and of its direful results advanced with the gallant 52nd and retaking the bridge cleared the house of the French. The bridge was untenable unless the position held by the Light Division were taken and the French, realising this, broke off the action and withdrew. So far so good. But now it was that the British General surpassed his first blunder by still declining to allow the bridge to be held in strength, and in defiance of the protests of the officers; who want- ed to post the 2nd Battalion 95th Rifles and the 52nd at the bridge, he ordered a piquet of only one officer and thirty men to hold it. By the fortune of war the first officer for piquet was Captain Cadoux. He had already lost so heavily in the morning's fight that he asked to be allowed to "keep the remains of his Company, some fifty men, with him." This was granted and he marched off, saying, as he did so "I'll hold the bridge until sup- ported, so when the attack commences, instantly send the whole battalion to me and please God I'll keep the bridge." These were his last words to his brother officers.

### THE NIGHT ATTACK.

The night was wet and stormy and the roar of the river through the rocky defile made it hard to hear any sound of an enemy advancing. The night passed without any event until, a little before 3 a.m., Vandermaesen having toiled up the left bank sudden- ly appeared before the bridge and made a furious attack on it. The double sentries on the bridge were bayoneted and the first alarm to our troops in reserve was given by the shrill cries of the French offices, "En avant, en avant, L'Empereur recom- pensera le premier qui avancera," instantly followed, as described by one who was present, by a furious fire "as hot as ever fifty men's was on earth" from Cadoux's gallant band. Under cover of their own sharpshooters' fire the French columns made repeated rushes of a most determined nature on the small isolated party, of Riflemen and eventually swept back Cadoux, who, fortified by "his hope and con- fidence in support and the importance of his position," fought on with the greatest intrepidity until he was shot dead. The French brigade thereupon poured across the bridge and made good its escape. Cadoux was support- ed by another weak company of the Rifles, and of the two companies, num- bering altogether only about a hundred all ranks, all the officers and all the sergeants, as well as over half the Riflemen, were killed or wounded.

Harry Smith describes what he saw when he arrived at the bridge at day- light. "Such a scene of mortal strife from the fire of fifty men was never witnessed. The bridge was almost choked with the dead, the enemy's losses were enormous, and many of his men were drowned . . . the num- ber of the dead was so great the bodies were thrown into the rapid stream. . . ." Writing of the gallant Cadoux he says, "I wept over his gallant re- mains with a bursting heart, as, with his company who adored him I con- signed him to the grave," and adds, signed him to the grave," and adds "His fame can never die."

On 7th October, just five weeks later, Wellington forced the passage of the Pyrenees, driving the French from their entrenched positions on the heights just above the Bridge of Vera, the Rifles losing three officers and thirty men killed and six officers and over a hundred men wounded in this most hard-fought action.

When on a birdnesting expedition in the Pyrenees in 1899 I stopped at Vera and there learnt that the officers and men who had fallen in these al- most forgotten fights had been buried in an old stable-yard close to the church. A tablet to one of the officers, Lieut. Hill, who fell, is let into the wall hard by.

Some ten years later King Edward VII., who for many years was Colonel- in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, visited Vera and was much interested in the matter, and it was then arranged that a memorial to the gallant Cadoux and those of the Rifles that fell at Vera in 1813 should be placed in the small "Plaza" of the village close below the old church and arrangements were made with the Alcalde to secure the site. This project is now about to be carried out. The Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, the Duke of Con- naught, has given his approval to the scheme and has desired me to act for him in arranging for the momorial, and I shall be glad to hear from any- body who may read this and feel in- clined to support it.

# NEW YORK'S BRAVEST BOY.

## HOW HE SAVED HIS MOTHER.

Joseph Perry, aged 14, New York's bravest boy, has been recommended as a candidate for the city's bronze medal for valour, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Tele- graph." After finishing his work as an office boy on the night of August 25, Perry sprinted upstairs and found his mother in the brutal hands of Joseph Murphy, a local tradesman, with whom she had quarrelled. The boy sprang at Murphy, crying, "Let my mother alone!" Murphy only jeered at him. Joe flung himself on the man, succeeded in breaking his hold, and pulled his mother away. Murphy returned, and seizing Mrs. Perry by the hair, dragged her across the hall and into his own flat.

The boy ran to his bed-room, and took from his trunk a loaded revolver. Then he leaped across the hall. His mother lay on the floor, the man kicking her again and again with his heavy boots. Blood flowed from a cut over her left eye. "Let my mother alone or I'll kill you!" the boy cried, choking with rage. Murphy's answer was a sneer and an oath. Joe fired four times as fast as he could pull the trigger. Two of the shots went wild, one buried itself in Murphy's left arm, and the fourth struck the infuriated man in the right breast. He fell mortally wounded. A few minutes later the police arrived and an ambulance also to convey the dying Murphy to hospital.

"She was my mother, and I had to do it," Perry told the policeman. "He had been bothering my mother and saying ugly things to her. That was why I got the revolver long ago, but I never thought I would have to use it. Mother is alone but for me, and I have to protect her as father would if he was alive."

# OLD ETON BOY AS MILKMAN.

## FORTUNE SQUANDERED BY BETTING.

An old Eton boy who had squan- dered on the turf a fortune left him by his father was charged at Bromley, Kent, Police Court on Aug. 25 with embezzling the money of his employer while employed as a milk roundsman, says the "Daily Mail." His name was Ernest James Bastow, and his tem- porary address was given as the Royal Hotel, Sheerness.

Detective-Sergeant Sharpe said that he received Bastow into custody at Sheerness Police Station, and when the warrant was read over to him he replied, "I understand. I had it." On the way to Bromley he said, "Horseracing has been my downfall. That is the cause of my trouble. I was educated at Eton and ought to be in better circumstances."

Bastow pleaded guilty. The police proved two previous convic- tions against him and said that he came of a good family and had squan- dered in horseracing a small fortune left him by his father. It was quite true that he had been educated at Eton.

The chairman, in sentencing him to six months' hard labour, told him that the education and opportunities had only aggravated the offence.

# BOMBAY CHURCHES.

## TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

(*17th Sunday after Trinity, 14th Sept.* 1913.)

### THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Ma- tins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Lloyd in E. flat. Hymns 108, 555, 526, 551. 5-30 p.m. Chil- dren's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Chants. Anthem—The 23rd Psalm—Faulk- ner. Hymns, 352, 285, 271. Collec- tion for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kennelly, Senior Chaplain, 7 a.m. Holy Communion; 8 a.m., Matins; 9 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy, Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson. Rev. T. W. Sharp- ley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon; Collections for the "N.C.C. Forward Fund. Marathi Service, 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), French, M.A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alter- nately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Sunday School, B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute. Lower Parel. 5-15 p.m. Sunday School in Church; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A. 10 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Even- song and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Mooré; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe—6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon Rev. H. Martindale, Chap- lain, will celebrate and preach. Collection for Church Expence.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion) (Chapel of Ease to St. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's; 7-30 a.m., Holy Com- munion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Magazon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Even- song and sermon. Alms for the Poor.

### PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Con- ducted by Rev. J. C. Matthew, B.D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service Sermon on Brotherhood and Christian Social Service.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Gir- gaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m., Morn- ing Service (English). Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Even- ing Service (English). Preacher: Rev. M. B. N Nikambe.

### METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Even- song Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Prea- cher: Mr. T. Harris; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Mr. Frank Clark.

Wesleyan Church Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. T. Harris; 5 p.m. Sun- day School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher; Rev. T. Harris.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder:—Pastor: Rev. A. N. War- ner, M. A.—11 a.m., Morning Ser- vice. Preacher: Rev. A. N. War- ned. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

### BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minis- ter: Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. H. E. Bar- rell, 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell, 5 to 6 p.m. Sun- day School.

### AMERICAN MISSION.

Hume Memorial Church near Parsee's Statue, Byculla Congregationalist Rev. J. Malelu, Pastor—9 a.m., Sun- day School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society's meeting; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service. Friday Prayer meeting at 8-30 p.m. All services in Marathi.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev. Father Hutemachar, S.J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M.X Gomes.—Sunday Ser- vice, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, Goloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass; 5-03, 7, and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Pearl—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). 6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar. High Mass; 6 p. m., Benedction Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.,

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.— 9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul Burro's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Continho.—5. 5 30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benedction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram lines Vicar Rev. Fr. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass: and medios.—6-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m., Evening Ser- vice.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur Chaplain Rev. Danial X. Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Re- on Sundays 6 and 8 a.m., with Be- nediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's). Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A., Oxon. Sun- days. 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.,

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev P. Fer- nandez.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

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## EUROPE'S ARMED CAMP.

### THE FRENCH REPLY TO THE GERMAN LAW.

III.

(By the Military Correspondent of "The Times.")

France had made no reply to the German Laws of 1911 and 1912. In the course of the latter year it was, however, recognized in official circles that a modification of the Law of 1905 had become necessary. The plan was to introduce three years' service in the cavalry and horse artillery by means of voluntary engagements. A Bill was drafted in this sense in December, 1912, and was fully examined by the French War Minister and the General Staff in February last. Nothing, however, was announced, and nothing had been laid before the French Legislature, when the startling news of the new German projects was received.

In the course of February last reports reached the French Ministries of Foreign Affairs and War containing precise information of the character and scope of the new German plans M. Etienne recognized immediately that a drastic modification of the Law of 1905 had become indispensable. This Law had given France 567,000 all ranks with the colours on January 1, 1913, and promised to leave her inferior by 300,000 men to the new German peace strength, or even by 350,000 if the French troops in Africa were excluded. M. Etienne examined the alternative schemes open to France to meet the great increase in the German peace strength, set his Department to work with promptitude, and laid his views before the Cabinet, which decided to consult the Conseil Superieur de la Guerre.

The Conseil assembled on March 4 under the presidency of M. Poincare, according to the rights conferred upon him by the Decrees of January 10 and May 14, 1912. There also assisted M. Briand, at that time President du Conseil des Ministres; M. Etienne, Minister for War; General Joffre, Chief of the General Staff; General Michel, Governor of Paris; and Generals Gallieni, Archinard, Pau, Marion, Chomer, de Langle de Cary, Menestrel, Meunier, Laffon de Ladebat, de Castelnau, Legrand, Bridoux, Chevalier Maugin, and Berdoubat. The deliberations lasted for three hours. The Conseil declared unanimously that it was absolutely necessary, in the interest of national defence, to augment the military effectives. After examining various measures suggested to attain this object, such as voluntary engagements, utilization of civilian labour, monthly recall of reserves, service of 27 months and 30 months, etc., the Conseil unanimously declared them to be insufficient. Unanimously, again, it pronounced in favour of three years' service, strictly and rigorously equal for all, without any exceptions.

#### A CONSEQUENCE OF GERMAN PROJECTS.

It has been asserted, without any proofs, that the decision of the French Government to introduce three years' service was dictated or inspired by Russia. It has also been alleged that the decision was due to Nationalist reaction, and even that it was a provocation. The facts of the case, and the authoritative statements of French Ministers repel these insinuations. M. Barthou declared in unequivocal terms on June 26 that M. Poincare returned from Russia in 1912 completely free, and without having alienated in any degree, then or subsequently, his liberty as responsible head of the internal and external politics of France. As for Nationalist reaction, it would have been childish for any Government to have refused measures required for defence for fear of being accused of reactionary tendencies. Least of all was the Bill a provocation. It was the consequence and not the cause, of the German projects. It was an act of precaution. France desired peace. The balance of the two European groups ensured this peace. The balance depended on two wills and not upon one, and there was greater risk of war in disturbing the balance than in preserving it.

This balance, from the French point of view, was greatly disturbed by the German projects, which were destined to raise the whole peace strength to 870,000 all ranks, and eventually to increase the reserves by approximately a million men. Without depreciating in any way the value of the Russian alliance, it was notorious that Russia could not begin to exercise serious influence upon conjoint operations for at least a month, and that duringthis period France was thrown upon her own resources, leaving out of consideration the limited assistance which the third partner in the Entente, namely England, might or might not be able and willing to afford. France could only count safely upon her own resources at the opening of operations, and she had to reckon with the fact that unless she acted promptly she would find herself inferior on peace strength by 350,000 men to Germany and exposed to all the risks that this situation entailed. The three years' system was the sole means of diminishing efficaciously the dangerous difference between German and French peace strengths; it was the sole means for reinforcing the covering troops without disorganizing the troops in the interior; it was the sole means for ensuring adequate instruction and training, and for rivalling the accelerated mobilization boasted by the German War Minister. Without it the active army could not adequately assimilate its vast reserves. Never, from first to last, has it been proved by the promoters of the various and ingenious amendments and counter projects to the Government Bill that any solution but three years' service could meet with success the plain necessities of the military situation created by the German initiative. Brilliant and resolute though M. Barthou has been in the course of the long debates, his power truly lay in the fact that his case was invincibly strong. Against the solid wall of fact and argument presented by the French Ministers and the Military Commissioners who so gallantly aided them in the debates, the waves of Radical Socialist opposition beat in vain.

#### THE PREAMBLE OF THE BILL.

Three days after the Conseil Superieur had expressed its opinion M. Etienne laid the Three Years' Service Bill before the Chambers. After examining the military situation of France and showing cause why alterative solutions were unacceptable, the preamble bluntly stated that only by the simultaneous presence of three classes with the colours could France find the effectives needed for her security at all times, and notably for the essential and primordial safety of her mobilization. By means of three years' service M. Etienne anticipated an increase of about 160,000 men in the peace strengths, and he showed that by the general reinforcement of these strengths, especially of the covering troops, as well as by making good certain other organic defects, France would sufficiently realize the necessary effort which was imposed upon her. M. Etienne further showed that the Law of 1905, in Article 33, had left it open to the Goverament to judge when the hour and circumstance had arisen requiring the provisional maintenance of one class with the colours, and even the recall of the last class dismissed to civil life. That which the Law of 1905 had regarded as exceptional M. Etiennne declared to have become a permanent necessity which had to be met by a continuous and conscious effort of the country. In presenting the Bill he declared that the Government were profoundly convinced, and were justified by experience in believing, that they were not only working for the security of France, but for the peace of Europe, which was closely linked, as all evidence showed, with the maintenance of the balance of the diplomatic and military forces of the Great Powers. "There is something" concluded the preamble, "which dominates all contingencies, which triumphs over all hesitations, which governs and decides the individual and collective impulses of a great and noble democracy like ours, namely the resolute will to live strong and free and to remain mistress of our destinies."

#### THE BILL.

The form in which the Law of 1913 was presented was that of an amending Bill, namely, a "Projet de Loi modifiant la loi du 21 Mars, 1905, sur le recrutement de l'armee." It was therefore not complete in itself, and was only comprehensible to those who had the text of the 1905 Law before them. It is not necessary now to give in detail the original proposals of the Bill, and the debates upon them and upon the numerous amendments. These have been very fully described by the Paris Correspondent of "The Times" from day to-day. Many important changes were introduced during the long discussion, and other parts deal with matters of little interest outside France. The Bill as it emerged from the Chambers maintained its cardinal features, namely, extension of colour service from two to three years, and equal obligation upon all citizens to serve. Each Frenchman found fit for service will in future pass three years in the active army, 11 years in the reserve of the active army, seven years in the Territorial army, and seven years in the territorial army and seven years in its reserve. Thus the total liability for service is extended by two years, namely, to 28 years in all, with a corresponding eventual increase of the reserves.

The Law, as eventually passed, supplies a permanent peace strength of 673,000 men, an increase of about 170,000 men. The minimum effectives of units are now fixed by statute. There will be, as in Germany, higher and lower establishments, the former mainly for the covering troops and the latter for the troops in the interior. For the infantry company the establishments will be 200 in the first case and 140 in the second, as compared with 115 before the new Law was passed. The regiments of cavalry will be uniformly 740; field batteries 140 and 110 men; the engineer companies 200 and 140. The increased annual expenditure is reckoned at seven millions sterling, and the non-recurring cost at 29 millions.

#### INCORPORATION AT TWENTY YEARS.

One very important change occurred during the debates in the Chambers, namely, the decision to incorporate the annual contingent in future at the ago of 20 instead of 21. It was at first calculated that, even bearing in mind the 30,000 voluntary engagements which took place in March, April, and May last, it was still necessary to keep with the colours after October next 140,000 men of the 1910 class. The power of the Government to keep back this class with the colours appeared to result from Article 33 of the Law of 1905. It was for this reason, probably, that the Conseil Superieur did not, so far as is known, refer to the subject. The original text of Article 29 of the Three Years' Service Bill applied the Law retrospectively to all men with the colours at the moment of its premulation, and this ocurse was no doubt, by far the most convenient from the military point of view. Disturbances in many garrisons showed, however, that even in the Army this provision aroused serious discontent, and it eventually fell to the ground when the expedient of incorporation at the age of 20 was adopted. The change altered the situation of the 1910, 1911, and 1912 classes. The 1910 class, due to return to civil in October next, will only be retained until November 15, when the 1913 class will arrive. The 1911 class, now in its first year of service, will sereve for two years only, as well as the class 1912 incorporated in October next, and released at the same date in 1915. Three years' service will therefore only be applied to recruits incorporated at the age of 20, beginning with the class of 1913.

Practically the result is the same as if France, after the Napoleonic custom, had anticipated a contingent. The active army in October and November next will have the great task of receiving, training, and assimilating about 343,000 recruits—namely, 206,000 of the 1912 class and 137,000 of the 1913 class. This will be an arduous business, and until the spring of 1914 at least the French Army will be in a difficult position should mobilization become necessary The danger has been mitigated by Article 44 of the Law which authorizes increased pay for re-engaged N.C.O.'s and old soldiers under 26 years of age at the rate of £34 10s. for a one-year and £73 for a two-year re-engagement, exclusive of ordinary pay. By these means it is hoped to complete the minimum peace strength and to supply cadres to train the 1912 and 1913 classes simultaneously during the coming winter. If these plans succeed, the additional numbers will be obtained speedily, and the three classes in the active army will be mobilizable in the spring, but the complete military results of the new Law, so far as the active army is concerned, cannot now be attained until the autumn of 1916.

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The "Pioneer" hears from Malakand that the annual Chitral Relief will leave there towards the end of next week, the moveable column as usual proceeding to Chakdarrah in the first instance. These reliefs are not likely to be impeded on this march as no further fighting has occurred at Dir. The Nawab seems to be supreme there again and the Khan of Parwar is among those who have abandoned their opposition to him.

## MISS RUBY MILLER.

Now appearing in "Oh, I say," Criterion Theatre.

## A DACCA TIGER STORY.

### A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

What was most miraculous escape from terrible death took place on the Hazaribagh Road on Wednesday morning, says the *Dacca Hearald* of the 5th inst.:—

It appears that Mr. Campbell, junior, son of Mr. Campbell, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Hazaribagh was cycling along Hazaribagh Road on his wayto the station which is about 42 miles from his residence. Having got half way without any mishap, he found himself suddenly face to face with a maneating tiger. Mr. Campbell was at the time going merrily down the slope of the hill, when about 20 yards ahead of him, the tiger emerged from behind a rock, stood in the centre of the road facing Mr. Campbell and began to snarl. Mr. Campbell ith great presence of mind stopped his cycle, though he has only arm, the other having been amputated as the result of inuries received while "shikaring." He jumped off and holding his cycle with his only hand, he stood facing the tiger. Mr. Campbell, stood facing the tiger. Mr. Campbell, though not losing nerve for a single moment, expected his end had come. Twice the tiger appeared as if it were about to spring and had Mr. Campbell tried to run or flinch in the least, he would most probably have not lived to tell this tale. For fully 15 minutes, which seemed like an age, both man and beast stood facing each other. Mr. Campbell who was unarmed was practically helpless. After this lapse of time when neither Mr. Campbell nor the tiger moved for an instant the tiger gave a snarl and instead of springing on Mr. Campbell, as he expected it to do, it turned round and walked away into the jungle. Mr. Camvbell followed its departure with his eye and when the animal had got well away he proceeded on his way atbreak-neck speed.

Mr. Campbell is a daring "shikari" and has many tigers, leopards, and bears bagged to his credit. Not long ago he met ith an injury while out, "shikaring" which necessitated the amputation of his left arm.

That very day at about noon the tiger made its appearance on the same road, but about a mile away from the spot where it confronted Mr. Campbell. This time the Sub-Inspector of the Hazaribagh Police Training School was going in a push-push pulled by 6 coolies. The tiger appeared on the road and gave forth a terrific roar. The coolies dropped the push-push and bolted into the jungle. The push-push took a somersault and fell to the ground, ith the result that the Sub-Inspector, who was inside it, met with a nasty cut to his head. When the Sub-Inspector pulled himself together he found both the tiger and coolies gone. Subsequently five of them returned. It is believed the sixth man fell a prey to master stripes.

---

Mr. Hall Caine announces that his new book has been commended by the Archdeacon of Westminster, Archdeacon Sinclair, Sir David Jones, Mr. William Cannon, the Rev. Father Jay and Sister Mildred. May we add that one of our aunts also liked it, while Miss Effie Smith (of Balham) has written to say that she thinks it lovely and so interesting?

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Mirza Street, Bombay.

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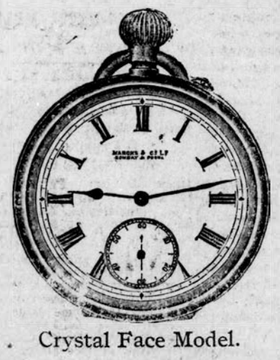
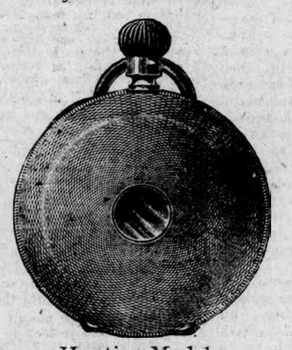
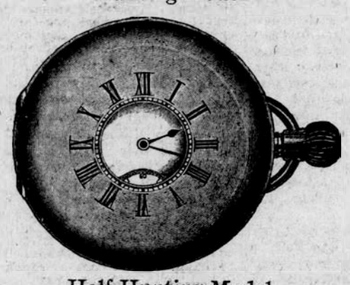


Crystal Face Model.



Hunting Model.



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# FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

[illegible]dy there is a certain autumnal [illegible]ere making itself felt in the [illegible]ol fashion. Rather regretfully [illegible]watch the disappearance of the fine [illegible]uslins and crepes and voiles and [illegible]ther diaphanous materials in which we have been delighting, and see their place taken by hand-woven tweeds, useful, serge, and soft wooly homespuns. These may be pleasantly suggestive of days on moor and mountain, but also serve to remind us that summer is departing and that the days are closing in on us. However, the warm autumn colourings, orange and red and chestnut-brown, are very attractive; and the newest tailor-mades, with their graceful skirts and high-waisted coats, are all that the most difficult and fastidious could desire. Furs, too, are beginning to show, and ermine seems likely again to hold the field. Tiny edgings of this particularly dainty fur are being used to trim the very newest evening and afternoon gowns.

### A SMART BROCHE BLOUSE.

The blouse is always with us, in spite of occasional ominous prophecies of downfall, and long may it remain—certainly when it takes a form so charming as in the design of which we give an illustration. The material for this elegant creation, which would be particularly suitable for quiet evening wear and for the theatre, is the new soft broche crepe in a delicate shade of mauve, and it is made in the latest style, with the neck cut open and long sleeves coming over the hands. The turn-down collar and the cuffs with two little straps in front are of black satin, and give a needed touch of contrast, while the frills at the neck and wrists are of cream lace.

### A HAT IN TULLE AND VELVET.

Millinery is particularly varied, and if the word may be used, unexpected, at the present time. Fashion in this field would appear to be in one of her tentative moods, when she is engaged in trying all sorts of novel experiments both as to shape and decoration. The designer of the hat of which we give an illustration has certainly been very happily inspired. The confection is chic and novel without being ultra-extravagant. The basis of the hat is rich bronze volvet aranged in the cap form now so fashionable, with a turned-back lining of old-gold satin. The gig bow in front is composed of tulle in an old-gold shade to match the lining, and any hatpins worn should have heads to harmonise with this shade.

### A CHARMING AFTERNOON COSTUME.

The taste for the Directoire style is happily exemplified in the illustration we are giving of a charming toilette for afternoon wear. It forms a delicate harmony in grey and black. The material is grey satin, while the waistcoat is of grey broche satin of the same shade, with a sash of plain grey satin. This material is also used for the revers of coat. The dainty ruffles at the neck and wrist are of cream lace. The hat is of black velvet arranged in the cap form now so and is trimmed with an upstanding plume of grey ostrich feathers at the back. The parasol would look well either in grey or black, but the shoes and stockings should be of grey suede to match the costume. Great care should always be taken where these little accessories of dress are concerned, as they are very important in securing an effective whole.

### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

A smart broche blouse. (Paper Pattern No. 4960.)
A hat in tulle and velvet.
A charming afternoon costume. Paper Pattern No. 4961.)

### TO OBTAIN PATTERNS.

The price for Paper Patterns is 6½d. each. Applications should be addressed to "Pattern," at the office of this paper, or at Whitefriars House, Carmelite-street, London, E.C. Stamps must be enclosed and the number of the pattern stated in all cases. Patterns will be despatched within three days of the receipt of the application.

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## LITERARY NOTES.

Messrs. John Long will shortly publish a new novel entitled "An Officer and a——," by E. D. Henderson, a new author. This is the history of an Englishman who, soured by misfortune, quits England for South Africa. Ill-luck pursues him and, under great stress, he embraces a criminal career. When arrest is imminent the danger is averted through the timely intervention of an intermediary.

"Magpie House" is the title of Mr. Andrew Soutar's new volume which will be published by Messrs. Cassell on the 4th prox. The opening scene of his story is laid in the Sussex Downs and the author has chosen for his milieu a prominent setting which deals with a good deal of the coast near Newhaven and incidentally gives a sympathetic insight into their folk-ways. The plot concerns itself with the chivalry of a husband who accumulates a fortune in finance only to devote it entirely to the cure of his wife's affliction and is understood to be a fascinating study in conflict of temperment.

Mr. Joseph Hocking in writing to the Publishers concerning his new volume "The Spirit of the West" says, "It is, I think, the first real Cornish romance I have written and catches the Spirit of the County in a truer sense than anything I have ever done. Of course, I spent my boyhood and young manhood here, but since I have been down here I have been trying to take everything in at the pores, and to saturate myself with the life of this corner of the West. I have had great joy in writing the thing, and nearly all the descriptions of scenery, local characters etc., have been from life." The story is that of a busy Fleet Street journalist who flies to Cornwall for rest and the heroine will be found to be a delightful product of the romance of the Delectable Duchy. Messrs. Cassell publish this novel next week.

Mr. Alan Burgoyne, M.P., Member for North Kensington has already distinguished himself by his grip of Naval affairs and in earnest of his interest he is publishing with Messrs. Cassell early next month a volume entitled "What of the Navy?" in which he gives a plain straightforward statement of naval matters that should appeal to all who contribute their mite to the fifty millions spent annually on the Navy. In this volume Mr. Burgoyne also discusses the question of the Dreadnought, building cost, and the successor type.

Messrs. John Long, Ltd., will shortly publish a new novel entitled "Light Fingers and Dark Eyes," by Vincent Collier, a new author. This novel gives a very interesting account of the early love adventures of two business men. The scene is laid partly in Italy and partly in England, about both of which countries the author is well qualified to write.

Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser, one of the pioneers of the motherhood movement, has just completed a volume entitled "Woman, Marriage and Motherhood" in which she will deal with marrige and motherhood from the hygienic, sexual, legal and industrial point of view. She has collected much information bearing upon the evolution of family life and the marriage laws and customs of other times and lands, and devotes some attention to divorce, treating the subject from a new point of view. "Woman, Marriage and Motherhood" will be published within the next few days by the House of Cassell.

Few novelists have succeeded in reproducing accurately the atmosphere of the back-blocks of Australia, an atmosphere which is a-thrill with adventures. It has been left to a young Australian writer, Miss Doris Engerton Jones to choose such a setting for her heroine. A girl brought up by her father as a boy is at the age of 18 launched out into society when she, a young lady of means and rare beauty, dons feminine clothing for the first time. What happiness to her provides an original and unconventional love story full of genuine humour and pathos. Messrs. Cassell will publish the volume, which is entitled "Peter Piper" within the next few days.

Theo Douglas, known in private life as Mrs. H. D. Everett, has had a long series of successes to her credit as a novelist of insight and grace of speech. In her latest work to be published by Messrs. Cassell within the next few days she goes further afield than usual for her plot. This is placed in a setting of Russian political intrigue, and has for the hub of its interest the adventures of a literary man and his masseuse sweetheart. A beautiful Russian Princess of dual personality is the evil genius of the plot and it is from the sanctuary of a sequestered house in Dover that she moves the wires of a moving drama of justifiable revenge and murder. "The Grey Countess" which is the title of the new story will be published by Messrs. Cassell this week.

## TO-DAY'S MENU.

*DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.*

SOUP AUX ABATIS.
POMFRET MARQUERY.
AMBASSADRESS CUTLETS.
ROAST DUCK A LA FRANCAISE.
MARROW PATTIES.
WILTSHIRE OPEN TART.

Duck, Re. 1-2. Pomfret, As. 8. Cutlets, As. 8. Marrow, As. 2. Potatoes, As. 2. Vegetables, As. 5. Eggs, As. 6. Odds and Ends, As. 4. Total—Rs. 3-5.

### SOUP AUX ABATIS.

For this the giblets of the duck will be used, including the feet well scalded and scraped, but not the liver. Set them to cook with one carrot one turnip and one onions, some herbs, whole pepper corns, one clove and 2 seers of water. Simmer gently for 3 hours and skin well. Remove some of the better parts of the giblets letting the rest cook for another half hour. Cook together a tablespoonful each of flour and butter till a light-brown, add the stock strained, the juice of a lime, a dash of tobasco sauce and the reserved giblets, neatly trimmed.

### POMFRET MARQUERY.

Fillet the pomfret and lay them in a shallow fireproof pan, season with salt, a drop or two of tobasco sauce and onion juice. Pour over them a glass or more of white wine, cover and let them cook gently in this. Remove the fillets and add to the gravy the yolks of one or two eggs according to the quantity required; let it thicken over a low fire and add bit by bit a dessertspoonful of butter taking care that the sauce is only warm; at the last, add some finely minced parsley. Garnish the fillets with some peeled prawns, and pour the sauce over all.

### AMBASSADRESS CUTLETS.

Trim the cutlets neatly, season with pepper, salt and a dash of onion juice; set them to cook in a fry pan with a very little stock covered over with butter paper. Meanwhile prepare the following forcemeat. Cook together a tablespoonful each of flour and butter, after frying in the latter a small onion grated; stir into this a wineglassful of stock, chopped mushrooms or olives, parsley, pepper, salt, a little lime juice and the yolk of an egg; cook well without boiling and spread it out on a dish to cool. Mask the cutlets with this, egg, breadcrumb and fry them, serve in a circle with some well cooked and drained macaroni in the centre with a good brown sauce poured over it.

### ROAST DUCK A LA FRANCAISE.

In a pan fry two grated onions in some good fat, when slightly brown, cook the prepared duck in this, turning it till it is slightly browned. Now add a tablespoonful of port or sherry, half a wineglassful of the stock, pepper and salt; cover the pan closely and set it to braise on a grating in the oven. Meanwhile mince and pound the liver reserved from the giblets, and when the duck is ready, remove from the pan, skim the gravy well, add to it some red current jelly, the liver and a tablespoonful of brandy with a dash of tobasco sauce.

### MARROW PATTIES.

Make some patty cases with puff paste as for oyster patties, with a lid. Remove the marrow from a beef bone, cut it in pieces, set it in a little cold water which bring to the boil, to blanche it. Put it in an enamel pan with rather more than a tablespoonful of breadcrumbs, a dessertspoonful of chopped olives, the juice of a lime, a little minced parsley, a dust of cayenne and nutmeg, half a wineglassful of good brown sauce and a little Madeira. Cook all for a few minutes, fill the patty cases with this, serve piled in a pyramid and garnished with parsley.

### WILTSHIRE OPEN TART.

Line a shallow dish with good short crust, decorating the edges prettily. Make the following mixture with which to fill it and then bake for half an hour, two tablespoonfuls each of picked, washed and dried currents and sultanas, one of finely minced mixed peel and castor sugar with a dash of nutmeg and grated lime peel. Mix well and use as directed.

## INNOCENT MAN'S 38 YEARS IN GAOL.

### CONFESSION LEADS TO RELEASE.

After 38 years in the galleys, a Sicilian, Erasmus Vassallo by name, has as the outcome of a deathed confession been proclaimed innocent and freed, sys the Milan correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

Along with three other victims who have meantime died in prison, Vassallo was condemned to hard labour for life at Palermo assizes in 1877, on a charge of murder. He has already spent two years in confinement awaiting trial; and has never since ceased protesting his innocence to deaf ears.

The confession as to the real assassin came from the family of the murdered man, and was dicated in the presence of a priest and a notary.

Vassallo is now 62 years of age. He is broken in health by the harsh Italian prison regime, and can scarcely speak. The prison authorities left him to pay his own fare from Ancona back to his native Palermo.

On the three days' journey thither he neither ate nor slept. He is bewildered at the transformation of Naples and Palermo. On reaching his home he finds that his wife and all his relatives, save an only son, are long since dead.


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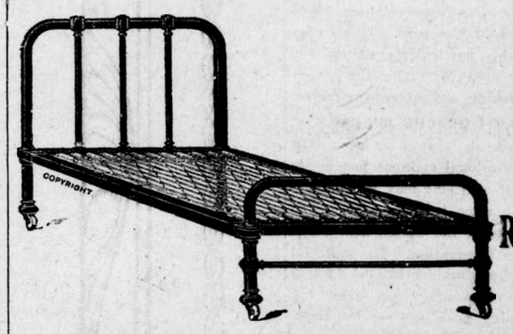


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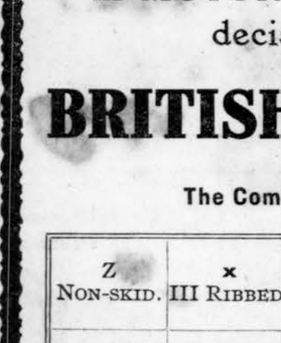


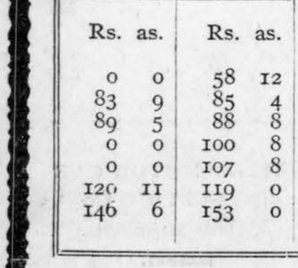
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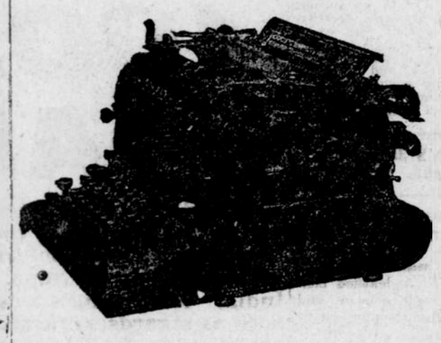

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Printed and published by BHUSHUN CHANDRA ROY for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.